The Bombay Gazette

No. 12,110 NEW SERIES — BOMBAY:—MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1887.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessel.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain	FRIDAY.
NIZAM	2733	600	H. Hazelwood	30th Sept.
*L. BALLARAT	4,763	910	F. S. Pomlia	7th Oct.
M. AUSTRALIA	3951	600	W. J. Nantes	14th "
*L. SHANNON	4489	600	J. S. Murray	21st "
M. SEMLAY	3,282	600	M. de Horne	28th "
*L. BOKARA	2911	600	C. R. Edwards	4th Nov.
*+ VICTORIA	6500	8500	G. F. Cates	11th "
L. PENDARRIS	2284	99935	Crew	18th "
SURAT	3515	360	J. L. Parfitt	25th "
L. VERONA	3118	600	F. Speck	2nd Dec.

* The 2nd Saloon accommodation of these vessels has been rearranged and fitted with every comfort including 3 berthed cabins.

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

+ *The new steamer Victoria, 6,500 tons, Captain G. F. Cates, will leave Bombay on the 11th November with the homeward mails, calling at Naples, Ply South, and London. She has accommodation of the highest class for 172 First and 164 Second Saloon Passengers.*

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route and names registered for places in the sleeping Cars.

The Company also issue return tickets to Brindisi including railway fares to London and back via Taranto, Naples, Rome and Genoa.

A steamer-tender leaves the Apollo Bundar at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain	On or about
ANCONA	3123	600	W. J. Webber	30th Sept.
MALWA	2269	2500	G. W. Atkinson	14th Oct.
RAVENNA	3372	700	A. B. Daniell	28th "
MIRZAPORE	3357	600	R. Harvey	11th Nov.

Return Tickets are issued, to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S.N. Company.

Bombay, Sept. 21, 1887.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below :—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 300; Rs. 340.
" to Marseilles " 320, " 350.
First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Steamboats.
Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons. H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
SINGAPORE	5,000 975	1st Oct.	20th Nov.
MANILLA	5,000 800	20th "	10th Dec.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000 800	10th Nov.	1st Jan. '88.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey *viâ* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
BISAGNO	4,000	15th October.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

A. BISCALDI,
DARASHAW SORABJEE,
Acting Agent's.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Sept. 2, 1887.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN
LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons. H.P.	To sail 1887.
IMPERATOR (new)	C. Bechtinger	4,600 650	7th Oct.
AMPHITRITE	L. Lemessich	4,600 650	7th Nov.
TITANIA	S. Morea	4,200 600	7th Dec.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 900	Rs. 480

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From this date through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 18th, and BRINDISI on the 20th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons. H. P.	To sail. 1887.
TITANIA	S. Morea	4,200 600	14th Oct.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street,
Bombay, Sept. 15, 1887.

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A new English-built circular-fronted BROUGHAM, suitable for one or pair of horses, by Watson of Lowestoft.

An English-built Canoe LANDAU, in very good order, the property of the Hon'ble Mr. J. B. Peile, C.S.I.

A second-hand single-seated BROUGHAM, by Thorn.

And several other second-hand Carriages and a few new GRAM and GRASS MACHINES, &c.

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INCLUDING
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FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "JAVA," 1,165 tons, on MONDAY, 26th September, (on arrival of Outward English Mails) calling at Kurrachee, Gundar, Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Dashtre, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "ARCOT," 1,782 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 28th September, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "ORIENTAL," 1,496 tons, on TUESDAY, the 6th October, at 5 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S.S. "KERBELA," 1,978 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 28th September, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, Sept. 23, 1887. Agents.

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Overture.....Caliph of Bagdad.....Boieleau
The Comedietta in one Act by G. W. GODFREY, Esq., entitled
MY MILLINER'S BILL,
JACK MERIDEW .....Major MOORELANE
Mrs. MERIDEW .....Mrs. MOORELANE
Intermezzo .....Forget-me-not ..Macbeth
Gavotte .....Dorothea.....E. F. Nicholson
To be followed by
A MUSICAL FAIRY TALE
In one Act, entitled
"CREATURES OF IMPULSE,"
BY W. S. GILBERT, ESQ.
Sergeant Klooque .....F. Falkiner, Esq.
Boomblehardt (A Miser) .....A. M. A. Harris, Esq.
Peter (A Young Farmer) .....Major Moorelane.
Martha (Landlady of the 3 Pigeons)..Miss Pottinger.
Pipette (Her Niece) .....Miss Hayter.
A Strange Old Lady .....Mrs. Moorelane.
VILLAGERS, &c.
NEW SONGS, NEW SCENERIES, NEW DANCES.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY THE 27TH
An Original Comedy in three Acts, by G. W. GODFREY, Esq., entitled
"THE PARVENU"
CHARACTERS.
Sir Fulke Pettigrew (of the Warren).W. Propert, Esq.
Mr. Ledger M.P. (of Pagnett Royal)Major Moorelane.
The Hon'ble Charles Tracey.....A. M. A. Harris, Esq.
Claude Glynne .....F. Falkiner, Esq.
Lady Pettigrew .....Mrs. Carter.
Gwendolen Pettigrew .....Mrs. Moorelane.
Mary Ledger .....Miss Pottinger.
SCENE—NO MAN'S LAND.
Three Weeks are supposed to pass between Acts I and II and a Night between Acts II and III.
By kind permission of Col. Beville and Officers of the Marine Battalion the Band of the Regiment, under the direction of Mr. Curry, will attend.

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Reserved.....	4		
Back Seats.....		Annas 8	

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By Order of the Board,
W. A. BAKER,
Bombay, 23rd September, 1887. Manager.

NOTICE is hereby given that MUNCHERJEE DOSSABHOY KAKULIA has contracted to sell the undermentioned property. All person or persons having any Claim or claims against the said property by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, lien or otherwise, are or is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their Office, No. 19, Church-gate-street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to such Claim, if any.
All that piece or parcel of land or Pension Tax ground with messuage, tenement, dwelling house and premises consisting of two compartments, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, on the east side of the passage belonging to Sorabjee Dady Suntook's stable, at or near Trinity Street, in the Sub-district of Bombay, and registered by the Collector's Old No. 82 and New No. 710, Old Survey No. 17 and New No 3394, New Municipal Ward No. 2547, and street No. 12. Containing by admeasurement 259 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the passage of Dady Suntook's street, on the west by the sweeper's passage, on the north by the property of Bramjee Bamanjee Mithaiwalla, and on the south by the property of Hajee Mottibai Jehangeer e Nusserwanjee Wadia.—Dated this 23th day of September 1887.
BAMANJEE & HORMUSJEE,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE is hereby given that we the undersigned AMADOR BOCARRO and ANGELA T. BOCARRO have contracted to purchase from BORAH TYEBALLY EBHRAMJEE all that piece or parcel of land situate at Ripon Road, on the East side thereof, outside the Fort, in the Island and Sub-district of Bombay, registered in the Collector's books of Land Revenue under Nos. 13617 and 13913 and Survey Nos. 1-3500 to 2-3199, containing by admeasurement (450) square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the East by the ground of Tyebally Ebhramjee the vendor, on the West by the Ripon Road aforesaid, on the North by the land belonging to Allybhoy Noorabhoy, and on South by the land of Mohomedally Jafferjee, and which said piece of land and premises were formerly in the occupation and possession of Mr. Narayen Raghonath Khote, and now is in the occupation and possession of the said vendor. If any person or persons have any claim or demand by way of mortgage, lease, gift, sale, lien, charges, inheritance in trust, or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known to us at our residence at Cavel Street, in house No. 152, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale shall be completed, and he, she or they shall be precluded from all claims therefrom.—Bombay 23rd of September 1887.
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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Cricket: Gymkhana vs. Volunteer Club.
Amateur Theatricals: Novelty Theatre.
Tea Meeting, Colaba Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, 6-30 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 24th:—Paula (schooner), from Port Louis; and Europa (s), Liverpool. Yesterday:—Hampstead (s), from Middlesbrough.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 24th:—Fateh Islam (brig), for Damaun; and Kohinur (s), Coast and Calcutta.

TEMPERANCE MEETING.—A Temperance meeting will be held in the Grant Road Church, on Monday, at 8 p.m. All are cordially invited.

GEYER AND COMPANY, LIMITED.—The first ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of this company, which was fixed for last Saturday, was adjourned to Saturday the 1st proximo, for want of a quorum.

THE ALLBLESS LEPER HOME.—Bai Dhanbai, wife of Mr. Manockjee Eduljee Allbless, has contributed the sum of Rs 51 for the Allbless Leper Home, Trombay, in memory of the late Mr. Manockjee Sorabjee Vatchegandy.

ACCIDENT IN THE HARBOUR.—A boatman, named Mackjee Magrau, was on Saturday evening last removed by the police from Mandavie Bunder, suffering from a fracture to both bones of his left leg, to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital. The accident was alleged to have been caused by his leg having been jammed between his own and another cargo boat.

THEFT AT COOPER, MADON AND CO'S.—Mr. A. Walker, a chemist at Messrs. Cooper, Madon and Company's shop in Meadow Street, Fort, reported to the police, on Friday last, that he forgetfully left his purse containing five currency notes for Rs. 10 each on his desk in the shop on the 22nd instant, and on returning to the shop on the following Friday morning he found it lying in the same place but minus its contents.

THE MOHORUM.—According to custom during the last three days of the Mohorum festival, the licensed liquor shops, both wholesale and retail, and other places where all intoxicating drugs are sold throughout the City of Bombay, were closed yesterday evening at 6 o'clock and will be kept closed up to 8 o'clock on Wednesday evening, on which evening, after the emersion ceremony is performed, the Mohorum festival is considered to have come to a close.

CRICKET.—The return match between the Volunteer and the Elphinstone Cricket Clubs was played, on the Carlton ground, on Saturday the 24th instant. It will be remembered, that in the last match the Elphinstonians had lost three wickets for 197 runs. But this time, as their first team had left for Surat, to play with the Gymkhana there, the second team had to face the Volunteers on account of the previous engagement. The Volunteers, having won the toss, went in and scored 102 runs, out of which 35 were contributed by Wallick and 23 by Sharp. The score of the Elphinstonians was 49. The only men who got into double figures were Dr. Patel and Massani, each of them contributing 11. Thus the Volunteers won the game by 53 runs.

MEMORIAL TO THE LATE MR. THOMAS DUNCAN.—Amongst the friends of the above lamented gentleman the desire has been expressed to perpetuate his memory by a mural tablet to be erected in the Fort Chapel. Mr. Duncan was long known to the Catholics of Bombay, Poona and Karachi, and the sterling qualities of his character had won for him general respect and regard. Many of our readers will, no doubt, be anxious to join in this tribute to one whose premature death was universally regretted. The subscription list which has been opened will, we understand, close by the end of next month. The Very Rev. Fr. Dalhoff, S. J., Fort Chapel, has kindly consented to receive any contributions that may be forwarded to him for the above object.—*Bombay Catholic Examiner.*

SUICIDE.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of Dadabhoy Pestonjee, aged 50 years. Deceased was a work-box maker, and lived in Shaik Abdool Raymond Street. For the past four months he was very ill and could do no work. He was in poor circumstances and was in debt, consequently very much depressed. On Saturday forenoon he became very ill and declined to see a doctor. At 5 p.m. he became worse and then stated that he had taken arsenic on account of his poverty and long illness. His relatives removed him to the hospital, where he died at 3-30 o'clock yesterday morning. The brother of the deceased is now in the lunatic asylum and the deceased himself was not considered quite sane. A verdict of suicidal death by arsenic was recorded.

THEFT BY A NATIVE CHRISTIAN.—Thomas Mingell, a native Christian, unemployed, was on Saturday charged by Inspector Cobb, before Mr. Bomanjee Framjee, with committing three thefts of property consisting of two watches and chains, and article of wearing apparel, of the collective value of Rs. 63-8, the properties of Mr. J. A. Lovett, an Engineer on the Prince's Dock Extension Works residing at Mazagon, Mr. Morris Lawson, a steward, and Mr. Henry Grillin, a clerk, also residents of Mazagon. The accused was in the habit of calling at the houses of the several complainants for pecuniary assistance. On the last occasion accused called at the house of Mr. Lovett and after he had left the premises Mr. Lovett missed his watch and chain. He strongly suspected the accused and a report was made to the police. Upon inquiries the watch was discovered to have been sold by the accused to a Marwarree in that district, the other property was also found in the possession of certain other Marwarees in the same locality pledged with them by the accused. The accused was convicted upon the three charges, and sentenced to an accumulated term of nine months' rigorous imprisonment.

TELEPHONE AT GWALIOR.—A Gwalior correspondent writes:—"Mr. Raper, the Superintendent of the Bombay Telephone Company, is now here constructing a telephonic system which was decided on about two months ago. As soon as communication by this ingenious means has been established, it will be of the greatest convenience. At present the connections are to be between the Residency and the office of the Secretary to the Council of Regency, and the Maharaja's palace and Dr. Crofts' house. The Residency and Dr. Crofts' house are each about four miles from the Maharaja's palace and the Secretary's Office, and the present method of urgent communication is by sowars. Of course, in matters of no importance—that is, when a delay of three or four hours in despatching and receiving replies to letters is immaterial—the sowar is all well and good. But when an emergency arises every minute is of vital importance, and for this purpose the establishment of the telephone is a step in the right direction. For example, suppose in the dead of night the young Chief of Gwalior was seized with a sudden and dangerous illness, to hunt up a sowar and despatch him four miles with a summons for Dr. Crofts, and to get the latter to the palace would occupy at least three hours. With the telephone at hand Dr. Crofts would be at the Maharaja's bed-side in about one-sixth of the time. So also, it may be said, in the case of the Resident and the Secretary; for in a large State like Gwalior, and with the army of the Maharaja cantoned round the capital with no British troops at hand, many important political and domestic questions requiring immediate decision may possibly arise, and any delays and risks, such as those attendant on the use of sowars, might involve serious consequences.

LAST year, in a population of forty-four millions, two-and-a-quarter million cases were treated in the 226 Government dispensaries, the 13 private, and the 11 Mission dispensaries of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. Plainly, the European mode of treatment obtains increasing confidence with the people, but both the Inspector-General and Sir Alfred Lyall specially note the fact that nothing makes a dispensary or hospital popular like the agreeable comportment of the medical officer in charge towards the sick poor. Lady doctors are coming prominently into notice, and Mission dispensaries, with which these are mostly connected, hold their own very well. Nearly 72,000 persons were treated at the eleven Mission dispensaries last year. The Lieutenant-Governor says:—"Mrs. Wilson's dispensary for women in Agra appears to be deservedly popular, nearly 11,000 persons having sought relief. A second dispensary, opened by her husband in the middle of the year, relieved 5,456 male patients. The attendance at the long-established Mission dispensaries at Shahjehanpore and Bareilly also showed no falling off." The Inspector-General, Dr. Walker, remarks as follows regarding a lady who received her education in this country:—"The year was signalized by the performance by Miss Yerbury, successfully, of a very serious and important surgical operation, and also by her assistants taking part in the surgical work presenting itself." This was at the Thomason dispensary, Agra, where 10,858 women and children were treated by Miss Yerbury and her two assistants, Mrs. Moomta and Miss Guy.

THE CHARGE AGAINST RUKHMABAI.

ACQUITTAL OF THE ACCUSED.

MR. CRAWLEY-BOEVEY delivered judgment on Saturday morning in the case in which Rukhmabai and Rao Bahadur Hurrichandra Yadowji were charged with defaming the character of Narayan Dharmaji. In so doing his Worship said:—

Rukhmabai, the reputed wife of Dadaji Bickaji and her grandfather Rai Bahadur Hurrichundra Yadowji are charged with defaming Narayen Dharmaji, the uncle of Dadaji, by publishing in the *Bombay Gazette* newspaper, a statement headed Rukhmabai's reply to Dadaji's exposition containing several libellous imputations as set forth in detail in the formal charge. The passages complained of undoubtedly contain serious imputations concerning Narayen Dharmaji and they are admitted to be *prima facie* defamatory. Having been made the subject of a criminal charge the two persons accused are bound to show, if they can, that they are justified under the circumstances in making those imputations. Both of the persons accused plead justification, or in other words, a justifying occasion, and their counsel both rely on the 9th exception to section 499 of the Indian Penal Code which runs as follows: "It is not defamation to make an imputation on the character of another provided that the imputation he made in good faith for the protection of the interests of the person making it, or of any other person, or for the public good."

The publication of the libel is proved by the evidence of Mr. Geary, editor and proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*, and of Mr. Curwen, editor of the *Times of India*. Copies of the *Bombay Gazette* and *Timesof India* which were published in Bombay on the 29th June 1887, containing Rukhmabai's reply to Dadaji's exposition have been put in. The purchase of these copies is proved by Cursetji Rustamji and Maneklal Ramidass. It is admitted that Rukhmabai signed the statement entitled Rukhmabai's reply to Dadaji's exposition which was published in the *Bombay Gazette* newspaper of 29th June 1887. It is also admitted that Hurrichandra Yadowji took the manuscript of that statement to the office of the *Bombay Gazette* newspaper to be printed, and he asked that a slip when printed might be sent to the *Times of India* office for insertion in that paper. The truth of this admission is independently confirmed by Mr. Curwen, editor of the *Times of India*. As regards the technical proof of publication and liability of the two persons accused to answer for the matter published, no questions has been raised.

The evidence on record leaves no room for doubt (1) that Rukmabai has made and signed a statement containing serious imputations against Narayen Dharmaji, uncle of the reputed husband Dadaji (2) that her grandfather Hurrichandra Jadowji has caused that statement to be published in the public newspapers. Under these circumstances Rukmabai and her grandfather have to show that the imputations on the character of Narayen Dharmaji were made by them (1) in good faith, and (2) for the *bona fide* protection of Rukhmabai's interest.

In forming an opinion on the question of legal good faith, I have followed as far as possible the rulings laid down on the cases Regina vs. Rao Bahadur Parbhudass IX of 1872 Shibo Prosad Pandah (Q. L. it. Calcutta series Vol. IV, 1878.) The chief points which I have to consider are whether the two persons accused have made and published with due care and attention as contemplated in section 52 of the Penal Code; in other words whether they have made and published the imputations *bona fide*, honestly, and upon fair and reasonable grounds, believing what they published to be substantially true. It is not in my opinion open to reasonable doubt that the imputations against Narayen Dharmaji have been honestly made under a reasonable belief that the facts stated were true. The imputations that Narayen Dharmaji kept a mistress and that his surroundings were objectionable were facts of all publicly stated in the Bombay High Court in 1884 as one of the chief reasons why Rukhmabai declined to join her husband.

The third ground put forward in Rukhmabai's written statement in the High Court was the character of the person under whose protection the plaintiff was living in the house in which the plaintiff called on the defendant to join him. This statement pointedly referred to Narayen Dharmaji, the present complainant and Dadaji. His brother Juggonath and his uncle Narayen himself were all publicly cross examined regarding the relations that were alleged to exist between Narayen Dharmaji and the Canuaco woman Chinnama. Dadaji's suit was decided in the High Court on the 12th October 1885 by Mr. Justice Pinhey in favour of the defendant Rukhmabai. Dadaji then appealed and on the 21st March 1887 a decree was pronounced by Mr. Justice Farran reversing Mr. Justice Pinhey's decision and ordering the defendant Rukhmabai, on or before the 3rd April 1887, to return or go to the plaintiff Dadaji's house. On the 14th April 1887, Dadaji published in the Bombay daily papers a statement which he called an exposition of some of the facts of the case Dadaji vs. Rukhmabai. This exposition purports to be an appeal to the public setting forth the main facts of the litigation which had been taken in the High Court from Dadaji's point of view. Dadaji specially commented *inter alia* on the grounds set forth in Rukhmabai's written statement referred to and especially on the third ground above quoted. Dadaji stated in his exposition at page 6:—"As to the 3rd allegation in regard to the questionable character of a person who has been living in our family house, the attempt to prove it completely broke down as the trial." Rukhmabhi and her friends appear to have considered it necessary to make some public reply to Dadaji's exposition, which on the face of it, contained very serious reflections against Rukhmabai herself, her grandfather Hurrichadra Yadowji and other relations. She therefore published under her own signature the statement headed Rukhmabai's reply to Dadaji's exposition containing passages which are alleged to be defamatory. These passages purport on the face of them to be a reply to statements made in Dadaji's exposition and in order to understand clearly the circumstances under which they were written it is necessary to read them in connection with the context. In the information filed by Narayen Dharmaji in the Court of Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Presidency Magistrate the passages alleged to be defamatory are for some reason or another dissociated from the context. I am clearly of opinion that the whole passages must be read together in order to appreciate correctly the intention of the words used. The paragraph containing the passages objected to stands as follows in Rukhmabai's printed reply to Dadaji's exposition:—

"The death of Mr. Dadaji's mother brought a great change in his 'circumstances.' Mr. Dadaji began to lead a wild reckless life, and went and lived with an uncle whose surroundings are most objectionable. I should have stopped here, but the person who writes for Mr. Dadaji has the audacity to say that "in regard to the questionable character of a person who was living in our family house, the attempt to prove it completely broke down." In the paper book containing the evidence in the present suit, printed under the superintendence of Mr. Dadaji's attorneys, it will be found on pages 24, 28, and 31, that Mr. Dadaji, his brother, and his uncle admitted the fact that what is conveniently called a person lived in the house of his uncle. The relationship of that person to Mr. Dadaji's uncle would have been proved if witnesses on my side had been examined. But the presiding Judge did not think it worth while to take any defence. It is abusing language to say after this, that the attempt completely broke down. I have to reluctantly observe that *this person* is no other than a mistress of Mr. Dadaji's uncle, who has been living in his house for some 14 years, as admitted by him; and to avoid whose tyranny the lawful wife of this man had once jumped into a well. I did not wish to live in the same house as the companion of this woman. If Mr. Dadaji never quarrelled with me, it is because I have been never with him since the day of my marriage, when he says that he gave me no occasion for disliking him, he is mistaken. He abused my relatives, including my mother, in language which was shameful. He set at defiance the efforts made by my father and grandfather to educate him, and took to ways which a woman's lips cannot utter. Mr. Dadaji went through every course of dissipation till my aversion for him was firmly settled. Having watched his movements for the last 5 or 6 years, I gave him up as irreclaimably lost, *and made up my mind to wash my hands of him for ever.*"

I hold that on this recital of the facts that there is clear *prima facie* evidence of Rukhmabai's *bona fides* and legal good faith. The imputations against Narayen Dharmaji have, in my opinion, undoubtedly been made by Rukhmabai with due care and attention. They were first of all put forward presumably under legal advice as the basis of Rukhmabai's case. They were relied on as morally justifying her in her refusal to join her husband. They have formed the subject of a searching examination in the High Court. They were lastly published in the newspapers in answer to a public challenge made by Dadaji to Rukhmabai and her friend in the public press.

The question then arises were there fair and reasonable grounds, for Rukhmabai and her grandfather to believe that imputations which they published against Narayen Dharmaji were substantially true? In my opinion again undoubtedly there were. The evidence of Narayen Dharmaji given in this Court under cross-examination leaves in my mind no doubt whatever that his relations with the woman Chinnama were of the most equivocal character and such as could not fail to expose him to suspicion. This opinion is chiefly founded (1) on the circumstances under which the woman Chinnama was first taken into service and her apparent unfitness for the duties which she had to perform, (2) the great number of years she has remained in Narayen's house without service or pay or any ostensible domestic employment; (3) on the false and extraordinary character of Narayen's own evidence regarding this woman, her age, length of service, antecedents, occupation, &c.

I have to form my own opinion in a question of this kind on the same principles of common sense and common experience that an ordinary jury would have to apply in a case tried by jury. Applying these principles, I find it difficult after hearing and carefully considering the whole evidence, to resist the conclusion that the woman Chinnama was in all probability the mistress of Narayen Dharmaji, as alleged. The evidence is no doubt circumstantial only and is not conclusive. In such cases it is always possible to argue the magistrate who sits as judge both of matters of fact and matters of law has wrongly appreciated or misunderstood the bearings of the evidence given. But I must be content to form the best conclusion I can on a fair consideration of all the evidence before me. And in the present case the absolute truth of the allegations made is not material.

As regards the allegation that Narayen's lawful wife jumped into a well to avoid the tyranny of the woman Chinnama, it is admitted that she did fall into a well at a time when Narayen was away at Cooris. How she got in or how she got out Narayen does not know. He states she was suffering from fever when this incident took place and he supposed that she was light headed and suffering from temporary derangement. If Narayen Dharmaji considered that it was a libellous statement to impute against him that his lawful wife had jumped into a well to avoid the tyranny of the Canuaco woman Chinnama he might easily have placed his wife in the box to give her own version of that incident. As he has not done so, it is unreasonable to suppose that account of the incident given by Rukhmabai is probably not far from the truth. Whether it is true or not there seems to be no ground whatever for supposing that the story is a malicious invention of Rukhmabai and her grandfather. Narayen's wife did undoubtedly fall into a well under circumstances that might easily give rise to a difference of opinion as to the cause. Whether she was light headed and irresponsible for her action, as Narayen suggests, or whether she jumped into the well through despair at Chinnama's tyranny and her own husband's infidelity, cannot be certainly known. But so far as this point of the case is concerned I see no sufficient reasons to lead me to think that the allegation is false or that it has been made through malice. If I am to believe Narayen's own evidence he seems to have displayed most singular indifference regarding the very serious accident that had happened to his wife. He was absent when it occurred and he says he made no enquiries as to how she got out of the well and does not know to this day. In the examination-in-chief Narayen was asked whether his wife had ever fallen or jumped into a well. His answer was "I don't know: about 12 years ago I heard she fell into a well, but I don't know how it was as I was out at Cooris. I returned about 8-30 p.m. the same day." He seems to have very little recollection or interest in the well episode and all the incidents connected with it. This evidence if it is believed does not suggest that Narayen Dharmaji was a very faithful or devoted husband. He may, indeed, have the misfortune to be misunderstood by his relations and castefellows. But if his evidence can be judged by his own evidence he has in my opinion very little reason to resent the imputations which Rukhmabai has made that he is an unfaithful husband and that his wife jumped into a well to escape his mistress's tyranny. In any case, however, the incident of Narayen's wife falling into a well is a mere episode entirely subordinate to the main question whether the Canaeo woman Chinnama was or was not Narayen's mistress. On this point I have already expressed my own view of the evidence.

If then it has been established that the relations of Narayen Dharmaji were of a highly equivocal character, there were in my opinion reasonable grounds for Rukmabhai and her grand-father to believe that imputations which they made were substantially true. The present case does not turn on the absolute truth of the imputations made. It is sufficient if there were reasonable grounds for believing the truth of these imputations. In the case of Shophard *vs.* the Trustees of the Port of Bombay referred to in Vol. I, L.L.R. Bombay series, page 477, the question of privilege and privileged communications has been discussed at some length by Lord Justice Green. Quoting from Baron Parke's judgment in Joogood *vs.* Spyring and referring to the cases of Harrison *vs.* Bush and Blagg *vs.* Stuarts the law on the point is finally summed up by Mr. Justice Green as follows:—"It will be seen that according to the principles laid down above in order that a defamatory statement may be what is called privileged it must be made *bona fide*, *i.e.* with an honest belief in the truth of what is stated whether the statement in itself be true or false. If the statement be true there is of course a defiance to any suit for damages quite apart from any question of privilege. If on the other hand the statement be made with an honest fairly grounded belief in its truth, though in fact it be untrue, and if it be made on an occasion or in circumstances which would of themselves make it what is called a privileged communication then the statement, though defamatory, and in fact false is not malicious and there is a good defence to the suit."

This ruling shows that cases may occur in which statements untrue in fact may yet be privileged provided that they have been made with an honest, fairly grounded belief in their truth. Even assuming that imputations made by Rukhmabai against Narayen Dharmajee were untrue, in fact, they would still be privileged if made without malice under a fair, well-grounded belief that they were true. Again in the case of Shibo Prosad Pandah, reported at page 124, Vol. IV, of I. L. R., Calcutta series, the Calcutta High Court ruled that in dealing with the question of good faith the proper point to be decided is not whether the allegations put forward by the accused in support of the defamation were in substance true, but whether he was informed and had good reason after due care and attention to believe that the allegations were true. Again in the case of Abdool Hakim *vs.* Tej Chundar Muckarjee, reported in Vol. III. of I. L. R., Allahabad series, page 817. Mr. Justice Straight ruled to have said:—"It is not essential that before a person can be held entitled to the privilege of having made a statement in good faith for the protection of his interests he should establish that every word he has spoken or written is literally true, though it is obvious that, accordingly, as it is more or less true or false the question of his good faith or otherwise must be determined. In having regard to certain facts and circumstances within his knowledge, he might, as an ordinarily reasonable man, have drawn the conclusion which he has expressed in defamatory language for the protection of his own interests he might be held to have made out his *bona fides*."

Applying these principles to the facts of the present case, I hold that Rukhmabai and her grandfather might, as ordinary reasonable and prudent persons, have drawn the conclusions about Narayen Dharmajee's relations with the woman Chinnama which they have expressed in defamatory language for the protection as they say of Rukhmabai's interests. Their *bona fides* in the matter cannot therefore be impeached. In the case the Queen *vs.*, Sankera, reported in Vol. IV., I. L. R., Madras series, page 380, Mr. Justice Muttusamyyar expressed as follows the law relating to legal malice:—"The magistrate seems to think that unless personal ill-will is shown to exist there can be no defamation, and to this view also I cannot assent. If there is malice in law the imputation would be defamatory though there might be no malice in fact. Malice in law consists in the conscious violation of law to another's prejudice, and for the purpose of deciding whether it exists or not in this case we are bound to consider whether the privilege was exercised with due care and attention. To look at the defamatory language which was employed and at the mode of publication which was adopted, and to see whether they were as far in excess of the privilege as to indicate a conscious disregard of the legal right of the party on whose character the imputation was made."

Applying these principles to this case, I cannot say that the mode of publication adopted by Rukhmabai was uncalled for or inconsistent with due care and attention. Nor does it, in my opinion, indicate a concious violation of law to Narayen Dhurmajee's prejudice. In other words, there is no evidence either of legal or actual malice.

The law on this point has been so clearly laid down by the Bombay High Court in the case of Reg. *vs.* Kikabhai Parbhodass (H. C. Reports, Vol. IX. page 489) that I cannot do better than refer to the following extracts from the report of that case more especially as both counsel on both sides have laid stress on the passage. "Sir M. Sausse, after quoting the definition of a justifying occasion from the judgment of on Baron Parke in Toogood *vs.* Spyring, 1. Ch. and R. 193, says:—"In cases of this kind when tried before a jury, it is their province to find whether the communication was made *bona fide* or not, and if in the affirmative it becomes the duty of the judge, as a matter of law, to decide whether the occasion of the publication was such as to rebut the inference of malice, or, in accordance with the definition in Bromage *vs.* Prosser, whether there was any legal justification or excuse for the wrongful act. I have thus to investigate and decide first whether the publication was made *bona fide* by the defendants, and next if it were whether then a legal justification or excuse is to be found in the surrounding circumstances proved in this case for the libel upon private character which the publication contains." And Sir Joseph Arnould similarly says:—"The doctrine of justifying occasion, and as deduced from the authorities, is this: The essence of libel is malice, *prima facie*. Every publication containing matter tending to defame or criminate another is libellous that is malice. The essence of libel is legally inferred from the fact of publishing of another that which tends to criminate or defame him. But the *prima facie* inference may be repelled. It may be shown that the circumstances under which the publication took place were such as to preclude the legal inference of malice arising from the mere fact of publication and constitute a justifying occasion for publishing that which tends to defame and criminate another. . . . As to what will constitute a justifying occasion the points principally to be attended to are these: (1) The publication must be *bona fide*, *i.e.*, at the time of publication the writer must honestly and upon fair reasonable grounds believe that which he publishes to be substantially true; (2) the publication must be with regard to a subject matter in which the party publishing has an interest or in reference to which he has a duty; (3) those to whom the publication is addressed must have interest and a duty in some degree corresponding to his own."

Applying these principles to the facts of the present case, I have already decided, as a matter of fact, that the imputations made by Rukhmabai have been made *bona fide*. In matter of law it thus becomes my duty to decide whether the occasion of the publication was such as to rebut the influence of malice, or whether there was any legal justification or excuse for the wrongful act. I hold on the evidence before me that the occasion was such as to rebut the inference of malice and that there was legal justification and excuse for the libel published.

The publication has been made, as I consider, *bona fide*. It has been made with regard to a subject matter in which Rukhmabai is vitally interested, and, lastly, the public newspapers to which the communication was addressed has an undoubted interest in ascertaining both sides of the question, which has excited an exceptional amount of public interest. For the reasons assigned I am clearly of opinion that the defence has been wholly made out and that Rukhmabai and her grandfather are both entitled to the merits of an acquittal from the charge which I considered it my duty to frame against them.

I find that Rukhmabai and Hurrichandra Yadowjee are not guilty, and I acquit and discharge them under the provisions of section 288, Civil Procedure Code.

THE DEBTS OF MILITARY OFFICERS.

A DECISION of considerable importance to military men and the tradesmen with whom they deal has just been decided before a Full Bench of the Punjab Chief Court. The case originated in a suit brought in the Umballa Small Cause Court by Messrs. Norton and Co., carrying on business as Wine and General Merchants at Umballa, against Major T. Nicholls of the 32nd Pioneers, residing at Mian Mir, to recover the price of goods delivered to the latter, and the interest thereon at 12 per cent. The plaintiff asked that the Umballa Court, in adjudging payment of the claim, should, in accordance with Section 151 of the Army Act, 1881, direct that the amount should, while defendant was in India, be stopped and paid out of any pay or other public money payable to the debtor. The Judge of the Small Cause Court, however, decided that as Mian Mir, where the debtor resided, was outside the jurisdiction of his Court, and as where the suit is for a sum less than Rs. 400, it is cognisable by a Small Cause Court only where the defendant resides, or by a Military Court of Requests, the plaint could not be entertained. The precedent for this decision was found in ruling No. 33 of the Punjab Chief Court in 1879. Thereupon plaintiff petitioned the Chief Court for a revision, pleading that although the defendant resided without the limits of the Umballa Small Cause Court, the cause of action arose within the limits of the Court, and the Court had therefore jurisdiction. Certain judgments of the Calcutta High Court were adduced as precedents. The Court now ruled that the plaint should have been received by the Judge of the Umballa Small Cause Court.

As an instance of how some spots of land have increased in value in Rangoon, a ship building allotment which formerly rented for Rs. 90 per mensem has been bought recently for Rs. 80,000 by the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company, who shortly have to give up the Government premises in Dalla so long leased to them by Government.

SAD FATALITY AT A FIRE ON WORLEE FLATS

A FIRE broke out on Friday evening last in a jowlee hut occupied by labourers and their families situated at Worlee Pakadi, which spread rapidly to two ranges of huts of about sixteen in number. The whole of the huts were completely burnt down within a very short time, and unfortunately a girl, aged 14 years, belonging to one of the occupants, who had been left in one of the huts, asleep was burnt to death. The mother of the child, it appears, a quarter of an hour previous to the occurrence, put the child to sleep and left it in the hut, closing the door. She went away to a well close by to wash some clothes and on the alarm of the fire being raised, she ran back to her house to remove her child, but found her hut in flames. She was unable to approach the place. The fire was extinguished by the residents of the locality assisted by the Divisional Police. The origin of the fire is attributed to the careless use of a naked oil lamp, and the damage is estimated at Rs. 1,345.

THE INQUEST.

An inquest was held by the coroner on Saturday morning at Worlee, touching the death of the girl, Rance, burnt to death at the above fire.

Paree woman said she was the wife of one Bappoojee, a cultivator. Deceased was her daughter. Her age was 18 months. She lived with her in a hut covered with jowlees. At 3-30 p.m., on Friday witness left her hut and went out to wash clothes, leaving the deceased asleep on a mattrecas on the floor. Witness's brother, aged 5 or 6 years, was then at the door of the hut. An hour afterwards, whilst she was at a tank washing, she heard that her hut and others adjoining were on fire. She at once ran home and found her hut burnt down. She asked for the deceased, but nobody could tell her where she was. An hour afterwards, when the fire was extinguished, her uncle found the body of the deceased amongst the ashes in a charred state.

Nensey Bhicoo said, he was a labourer and lived at Worlee. At 3-30 p.m. on Friday he was sitting in his hut, when he heard an alarm of fire and saw a number of huts in flames about 500 yards from his hut. He ran there and saw all the huts burnt down in less than half an hour. The first witness was crying for her child. He threw water on her hut, and when the burning mass had cooled he searched for and found the deceased amongst the ashes. She was much charred and was dead.

Dowlee woman said, she was a widow and lived in a hut at Worlee opposite the deceased's quarters. There were two ranges of huts, eight in each all were covered by jowlees. About 4 p.m. on Friday, she was in her hut ill with fever and was lying asleep, when she was aroused by a noise of crackling wood. She came out and found her hut and the next one on fire. She raised an alarm, but the fire extended to all the huts and burnt them all in a short time. There was a light in her hut on the floor, it was placed there before a goddess which was being worshipped. All the huts had lights for the same purpose. Witness saw the fire in the adjoining hut first and from that hut it extended to hers immediately. Her loss was about Rs. 75. She had nothing now except the clothes she had on.

Richard Raymond, Inspector of Police in charge of Mahim and Worlee sections, said at about 5-30 p.m. on Friday, he was at Mahim where he received information of a fire at Worlee Pakadi. He at once went there and saw that a number of huts had been burnt. He also saw the body of the deceased lying near the site of the fire. It was much charred and was dead. He had ascertained that sixteen huts were burnt down, and that they were occupied by poor ghatee labourers; that there were about thirty or forty families who occupied the huts, and that these families consisted of upwards of 150 persons who had lost every thing they had and were reduced to destitution.

The jury upon the above evidence returned the following verdict unanimously:—"That the death of Rance was caused by her having been burnt in a hut which had caught fire."

At the conclusion of the inquest the coroner drew up a subscription list in aid of the poor sufferers by the fire, and headed it by a contribution of Rs. 50, requesting the Police Officer, Mr. Raymond, to submit the same to the Commissioner of Police for his aid, and to procure other subscriptions for the benefit of the persons left destitute by the fire.

The following subscriptions have been registered:—

	Rs.
Dinshaw Manekjee Petit	150
Lady Sakerbai Dinshaw Petit	50
Thomas Blaney	50
Bomonjee Dinshaw Petit	25
Nusserwanjee Jehangheer Wadia	25
N. M. Wadia	25
F. H. Souter	20
R. H. Gell	10
H. B.	5
J. Cruisenjee	5
Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee Oomrigar	5
Tribhovundas Munguldas Nuthoobhoy	5
Purshotumdas Munguldas Nuthoobhoy	5
Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Petit	5

MEETINGS OF PUBLIC COMPANIES.

NEW BERAR COMPANY.

THE fourteenth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders was held on Saturday at the registered office, Church Gate Street, to receive the directors' report and audited accounts up to 30th June 1887; to declare a dividend to shut directors, appoint auditors, &c. Mr. E. Schoen, chairman of the board of directors, presided. The following directors' report was submitted:—

The directors have now the pleasure to lay before the shareholders the annual report and audited accounts of the company for the year ending 30th June 1887. The total number of bales pressed by the company during the year is 122,377, against 98,341 during the previous year. From the statement of profit and loss, it will be seen that the year's nett earnings, after writing off the sum of Rs. 8,155-7-7 for sundry repairs, &c., at Julgaum, Akote and Khamgaum, and providing for income-tax, amount to Rs. 1,03,939-15-5. From this amount your directors have transferred Rs. 25,000 to depreciation fund account, leaving Rs. 77,939-15-5 available for division, of which they recommend that Rs. 75,000 be expended in payment of a dividend of Rs. 60 per share, free of income-tax, equal to 12 per cent. on the paid up capital of the company. The small balance of Rs. 2,939-15-5 your directors propose to carry to reserve fund account. As your Tuticorin factory was in urgent need of a press capable of turning out bales weighing 400 lbs. your directors considered it advisable to remove the compound press at Wadhwan to Tuticorin, to supersede the old 300 lbs. bale press. Your presses at Julgaum having proved quite inadequate to cope with the business offering, your directors have decided to erect two additional half presses there, which they except to have ready for next season. Mr. Chabildas Lallooobhoy retires from the board by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.

The Directors' report and audited accounts were approved and adopted. A dividend of Rs. 60 per share, free of income-tax, was declared, payable on and after the 29th instant. Mr. Chubildas Lallooobhoy, who retired by rotation, was re-elected a director of the company. Mr. Pallonjee Framji Mehta and Mr. Nusserwanjee Sorabjee Jamshedjee were appointed auditors for the ensuing year with a remuneration of Rs. 400 each. The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

THE INDIAN COTTON COMPANY.

THE second ordinary general meeting of the shareholders was held at the registered office, Church Gate Street, on Saturday last, Mr. E. Schoen, chairman of the board of directors, presiding. The directors' report, submitted to the meeting, was as follows:—

The directors have the pleasure to wait upon the shareholders with the following report and the audited accounts of the company for the year ending 30th June 1887. The company opened buying agencies during the past season at Kajgaum, Dhulia and Ahmednagur, and your directors are pleased to state that the result has so far proved satisfactory. Kajgaum, which was hitherto one of the company's non-paying agencies, has under the new system proved a valuable agency, a good and profitable business having been done there during the past season. The total number of bales pressed at all your factories during the past season is 74,573, and the balance at credit of profit and loss account, after providing Rs. 1,845-6-3 for income-tax, is Rs. 69,017-11-9. From this amount your directors recommend that Rs. 50,000 be expended in payment of a dividend of Rs. 10 per share, free of income-tax, equal to 8 per cent. on the paid up capital of the company, that Rs. 14,000 be transferred to reserve fund account, and that the remaining sum of Rs. 5,017-11-9 be carried forward to profit and loss new account. All of the 1,000 additional shares allotted last year have been fully paid up, making 5,000 shares issued and fully paid up. There are still 1,000 more shares to be issued, but your directors have no intention of issuing them at present. The cash loans amounting to Rs. 1,15,000 taken over from the New Indian Press Company, Limited, have all been paid off. As the five presses at your Bhownagar factory were more than required for the pressing now obtainable, your directors have sold two of the half presses for the sum of Rs. 20,000 delivered at Bhownagar. The remaining three presses will be quite ample for the pressing offering. Mr. Sorabji Rustomji Bunshah retires from the board by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.

The report and audited accounts were approved and adopted. A dividend of Rs. 10 per share, free of income-tax, was declared. Mr. Sorabjee Rustomjee Bunshah was re-elected a director. Mr. Pallonjee Framjee Mehta and Mr. Nusserwanjee Sorabjee Jamsetjee were re-elected auditors. The proceedings ended with the customary vote of thanks to the chairman.

THE VOLKART'S UNITED PRESS COMPANY.

AN extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held on Saturday afternoon, at the registered office of the company, No. 8, Rampart Row, Fort, to confirm the following special resolution passed at an extraordinary general meeting held on Thursday the 8th instant. "That the directors be empowered to establish one or two other branches of the company and to fix there, one or two of the company's available presses and to buy the other necessary machinery." Mr. A. Krock the chairman of the company, presided. The above resolution was confirmed and a vote of thanks to the chairman concluded the proceedings.

GAMBLING IN BOMBAY.

THE report of the Select Committee of the Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay on the "Bill to amend Bombay Act No. III of 1866," and the Bill as amended by the Select Committee, are published in the Govt. Gazette. The following is the report:—

We, the members of the Select Committee appointed to consider Bill No. 2 of 1887, have the honour to report that on a consideration of the provisions of law relating to gambling at present in force in this presidency, we have thought it more desirable to pass a Bill to consolidate and amend those provisions than to add to the Statute-book a new separate enactment on the subject.

2. The present law as to gambling is contained, so far as regards the city of Bombay, in sections 56, 57 58, 60, 61, 62, 63, 65 and 99 of Act XIII of 1856 and section 15 of Act XLVIII of 1860 and, as regards the rest of the presidency, in Bombay Act III of 1866. The two sets of provisions are practically identical and we see no reason why the law on this subject for the city of Bombay should be distinct from that of the rest of the presidency.

3. We have therefore re-drawn the Bill as introduced into Council and now propose to repeal all the enactments mentioned in the last paragraph and to re-enact them in the amended Bill, which we propose (section 1) shall operate *proprio vigore* in the city of Bombay. Outside of Bombay we propose that the new Bill shall operate *proprio vigore* in the island of Salsette and in all railway station-houses and in all places not more than three miles distant from any such station-house. We have considered whether it is desirable to extend the three miles' distance from railway stations and have come to the conclusion that it is not, because a longer radius would include many villages in the presidency in which it is not necessary that the Act should operate, and the power of expressly extending it which will vest in the Governor in Council will permit of its being brought into operation in any place near but more than three miles from a railway station in which the enforcement of its provisions may at any time be found necessary. But as the proximity of the island of Salsette to the city of Bombay renders resort to any place in that island by persons from the city very easy, we think that the Act should extend to the whole of that island.

4. Outside of Bombay and Salsette the Bill, as we have amended it, will not operate beyond railway station-houses and places within three miles from a

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

ROSES, GERANIUMS, DAHLIAS, and other Cut Flowers in Perfection, carefully packed and forwarded by train.—THOS. BROMLEY, Moosa Road, Kirkee.

TO CAPITALISTS.—House Property in Poona. Investors should apply "D. G. W.," Post Office, Poona.

NEW, Cheap and Most Amusing Game, the Italian Tivoli or Billiard at Bell's, suitable for every Family for a trifling sum of Rs. 5-14. SHROFF BROTHERS, Bombay and Poona.

REGIMENTAL and CLUB COLOR FLANNELS, Silks Sashes, Mufflers, Jerseys, Ties, Belts, &c., made to any design to order and a large selection always in stock.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.,

MEDICAL.—A London University Man, a Member of the Indian Service, Highly qualified and of Great Indian Experience, desires a Partnership or Practice where there is a large field for work. Apply "F. R. C. S.," care of this paper.

CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld., for AUSTRALIAN POTATOES, Tasmania Jams, Chicago Corned Beef, Ox Tongues, &c.

W. J. ESSAI.

CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld., Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, for supply of DAILY BAZAARds. Ice, Fish, Fruits, &c.

W. J. ESSAI.

CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld., Bombay, for Genuine Old Scotch and Irish WHISKIES, Saccone's Gibraltar Sherry, Port, &c.

W. J. ESSAI.

CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld., Medows Street, Fort, PILSENER BEER, Beck's Kaiser Brew and Patent Stopper Bass Beer, Qts 4-8, Pts. 3-8.

W. J. ESSAI.

G. I. P. R. CO.—WANTED a SCHOOL MASTER and MISTRESS (married couple) certificated, Church of England. Salary for Master Rs. 150; Mistress Rs. 50. Free quarters. Address, the AGENT, Victoria Terminus.

PLATINOTYPE PROCESS. All Material connected with this kept in stock.

J. NEUBERG Bombay.

LAWN-TENNIS BATS, Rs. 4-8 V. P. P. Equal to Best English. Great demand. DRUMMOND and Co., Bangalore.

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CAPRI BIANCO, an exquisite Wine Medoc; SURTIN, a superior and full-bodied Wine, at Re. 1 per bottle.—P. CASSANELLO and Co.

CONTRACTORS WANTED.—To supply 1,200 brass of CLEAN SAND per month till next May. Apply GLOVER & Co., Tansa Works, Tansa.

AIR-GUNS, complete with Case, Ammunition, Darts, Cimetares and Rapiers, at Rs. 40 L. STEFFENAUER, 8, Church Gate Street, Fort.

TRICYCLES AND BICYCLES, of Best Coventry Make, latest Designs and Improvements, good, strong and durable.—GEYER and Co., Ld., Bombay,

LADIES' PURSES, LADIES' COMPANIONS, Fans, &c., Inkstands, Writing Cases &c. PEARSE'S RESTAURANT, 7, Church Gate Street

AMERICAN WOOD COTTAGE FOR SALE. Length 75 feet, Breadth 41 feet, Seven Rooms. Apply to RICHARDSON and CRUDDAS.

WANTED a MATRON for a High Class Family Hotel in Bangalore, Rs. 100 with Board and Lodging. Apply DRUMMOND and Co., Bangalore.

RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN. The most Comfortable, Accommodative and Central Hotel in MATHERAN will RE-OPEN from 1st October. Terms Moderate.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to Messrs. Soundy and Co., Rampart-Row.

£6,500,000 STG. is the amount of the Invested Funds of the Standard Life Office. Claims by death paid last year. £42,971-19-10 Stg.

C. JOST & Co., GUNSMITHS.—Repairing and Bronzing Guns, Rifles, Revolvers, &c., under Guarantee. First Class Testimonials from Princes and the Army.

CHEAP SUITS! CHEAP SUITS!!—Coat and Trousers, Guaranteed all Wool, Rs. 15. Trousers per pair Rs. 7. Trial Order solicited.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow Street, Fort.

COLABA WESLEYAN METHODIST CHAPEL.—Tea and Public Meeting, THIS DAY, MONDAY. Tea 6-30 p.m. Tickets Re. 1. Chair to be taken at 8 p.m., by A. K. Harrison, Esq. of Calcutta.

J. BROTHERS and Co., Chemists and Druggists, solicit the Public to extend the same Patronage to their newly opened Branch Shop at Market, Druggists' Line, as well as to their Kalbadevi Shop.

BEST BLACKWOOD and Teakwood House Furniture, latest designs, inlaid and plain. Prices moderate. Can be seen at NOOR MAHOMED SULEMAN, Gowalia Tank Road.

PASSAGES BOOKED to ENGLAND and the CONTINENT, 1st class from Rs. 250. No commission charged. Apply to WILLIAM WATSON & Co., 26, Apollo-street, Bombay.

LADIES' and GENTS' HAIR-CUTTING SALOON.—FRANCIA AND FUCILE, Court and Historical Hair-Dressers, Perfumers and Theatrical Wigmakers, Rampart Row, below Bombay Club, Fort.

ELECTROPLATED WARES, a choice and varied Collection from one of the best manufacturers. Presentation Cups, Ice Jugs, Butter Pots, Cruet Stands, Flower Baskets, &c., &c.—MORENAS & Co.

IF YOU WANT DIAMONDS, RUBIES, Pearls, Sapphires Cat's-eyes, &c., go to S. and J. KHAN, of 6, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, and you will get the cheapest and the best things for your money.

TO PARSEE LADIES.—We have just opened an exquisite assortment of Swede SILK and Kid GLOVES in all the new shades, at 8 annas per pair for Cash. The CASH BAZAAR, Limited, Church Gate Street.

WANTED, an experienced EUROPEAN P. U. BEN, who must be a Tradesman, on a Salary of Rs. 200 per month. Apply to the Executive Engineer, Municipality, Bombay, on or before 15th October, 1887.

MLLES. J. H. KRAUS, Milliners, Dress and Bonnet Makers, have just received from Paris a nice assortment of Ladies Under-linen Dressing Gowns, French corsets, Ladies' Bonnets, Fancy Birds' Feathers, Flowers, &c.—2, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

THE RIVERSIDE, LEADER TIMEPIECE, Rs. 3-4, and Time Alarums at Rs. 4-4, are the very best and cheapest quality are the Best of any such article. Watches cases before closing.—G. A. CHARPIE and Co., Bombay and Calcutta.

TO LET on Freere Road, near Victoria Terminus, the whole or part of a FOUR-STORIED HOUSE No. 93, (with ground-floor open on all sides. Comfortable accommodation for 10 families. Tenants Europeans. Apply at pres: "H." care of this Paper.

WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, a qualified ENGINEER, having full experience in the fitting up and working of Machinery. Candidates accustomed to Coffee Curing Machinery will have the preference. Salary according to qualifications. Apply with copy of testimonials to "V. B." care of this paper.

TO LET, at Tardeo, from the 1st October next, either on a short or a long lease, an extensive Plot of Ground with a large Bungalow and Outhouses, at present in the occupation of the Oriental Spinning and Weaving Co., Limited, and situated just opposite the promises of the said Mill. The ground being open, with a large frontage to the public road, is commodiously adapted for the building of a long range of Chawls and Shops. Apply to RUTTONJEE DOWJEE WADIA, at Messrs. Pumanji and Co., Grant's Lane.

PARSEE'S Machine-made BREAD, 12 Loaves per rupee, delivered by Cart to all parts of the Island.—Church Gate Street.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO., No. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREETS.

SALE OF BARRACK FURNITURE.

Under instructions from Captain H. D. Oliver, R.E., Executive Engineer, Military Works, Bombay, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 26th instant, at 3 p.m., at the Military Store Lane, Fort, consisting of number of couches, almirahs, cot-planks, tables, boxes, chests, water tanks, triangles, receptacles, &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, Sept. 19th, 1887.

BENNETT AND COMPANY No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Billiard Table from the fittings, &c., at "Temple Bar," Fort, opposite the National Bank.

Under instructions from Mr. Tom Sayer's the proprietor, "Temple Bar" Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, TO-MORROW TUESDAY, the 27th inst., at 1 p. m., sell by Public Auction, at the above-mentioned place, five first-rate mahogany large size slate billiard tables by C. Lazarus & Co., of Calcutta, with balls, cues, lamps, &c., complete, also a first-rate Mahogany French cannon table with balls, cues, &c., large billiard benches and chairs, a large size elegantly made bar with marble top and large mirror-back, made to order, by "Alexander Mackenzie," large marble inland tables handsome large mirrors in teakwood frame, dining tables, and chairs, large screens, a large lot of crockery and glassware, also plated-ware large English stove, &c., &c.,

Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.

Suit No. 405 of 1885.

Bhanbai ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

Thacker Damodher. Nersey Syadi and others, Defendants.

Under instructions from the Commissioner, High Court, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 1st October next, at 3 p.m., sell by Public Auction at their rooms, the following gold and silver and pearl ornaments, consisting of gold lakin or necklace, sankla, gairas, kadas, cargies, zoogry, tardharies, pootlies, choodies, vala, &c., silver, athasias, kuddas, pearl kanthas, pearl bangles, pearl nose rings, &c., &c., &c.

The property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 1st October, at 1 p.m., Messrs BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at 114, The Ridge, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture, made to order, best plated-ware, rich crockery and glassware, a first-rate mahogany grand square pianoforte by Schi-dmayer and Soehne handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments first-rate oleographs and pictures, rich persian and Brussels carpets, table and hanging kerosine lamps, a collection of choice plants in tubs and pots &c., the property of JAMES DONALD, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

On SUNDAY, the 2nd October next, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Bandora Hill Road, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture, best plated-ware, rich crockery and glassware, a first-rate mahogany grand square pianoforte by Schi-dmayer and Soehne handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments first-rate oleographs and pictures, rich persian and Brussels carpets, table and hanging kerosine lamps, a collection of choice plants in tubs and pots &c., the property of R. WAGNER, Esq. Acting German Consul.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

On MONDAY, the 3rd October next, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 2, Wilderness Road, Malabar Hill, the blackwood and teakwood French-polished, plain and carved household furniture, best electro-plated ware, very rich crockery and glassware, a first-rate mahogany full size slate billiard table by "John Roberts," with balls, cues, &c., a handsome Walnut wood grand-square pianoforte by "Ronisch, Dresden," a strong English-built brougham, a strong pony cart a strong fast trotting bay Arab horse, English made saddles and harness, &c., &c., the property of N. S. GLAZEBROOK, Esq., and other gentleman.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO

Bombay, Sept. 26, 1887.

DR F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST,

NO. 3, HORNBY ROW.

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

CROWN LINOLEUM TOILET and BATH MATS—A SMALL CONSIGNMENT just landed per s.s. VERONA. Orders Registered by

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NEW BOOKS.

A. 170-23. Methods of Glassblowing—W. A. Shenstone.
112-43. Mazzini's Essays—Ed. by W. Clarke.
B. 90-12. The Life of Capt. Singleton—Defoe.
100-16. Sparks of Wit and Humour—M. Quad.
68-13. The Bond of Wedlock—Mrs. Campbell-Praed.
98-25. Queer Stories from Truth, 4th Series—E. C. G. Murray.
65-24. Stormy Waters—R. Buchanan.

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DENTAL SURGEON,

MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 5 P. M.

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MARCKS AND COMPANY, Ld., BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, SEPT. 24.

SILVER, according to Reuter's telegram of yesterday's date, was ½d. lower in London; but private advices, on the contrary, make the metal 1-16d. dearer at 44½d. per oz., which is more in consonance with the upward movement reported in Rupee Securities, Fours having advanced ½, and 4½ per cents ⅜, at £70 and £725 respectively; and today, Reuter quotes Silver at 44 9-16d. Consols and Indian Sterling Loan were unchanged, as also were French Rentes in Paris.

The General Produce markets continue without noticeable movement, and quotations for Wheat, Seeds, and Coffee come unaltered.

At Liverpool the market closed easier, the total sales aggregating 10,000 bales again; but a smaller proportion of Surats was taken at 10 per cent. of the total, the market for these, however, being called steady. In quotations for ready stuff we notice no change, but in American arrivals, which were quiet, there was a decline of 1-32d. for all deliveries excepting October-November, in which the fall was 1-64d. more. To-day's message reports the market easier again, and Mid-Uplands down 1-16d. Sales only 7,000 bales, and 1,000 out of these Surats. American arrivals were also 1-64d. down in all positions.

The usual figures wired from Liverpool show the past week's business to have been on about the same scale as for the proceeding one, only 2,000 bales more having been sold at 69,000 bales, of which the trade took 59,000 bales—the same quantity as last week. The total Stock, estimated yesterday at 411,000 bales, had thus decreased since the previous Friday by 43,000 bales, but was larger than last year's at the same time by some 78,000 bales. The stock of Surats stood at 168,000 bales, having decreased during the week by 5,000 bales. The figures representing the total visible supply of Cotton have, as might be expected from American advices, now changed their course, and instead of the weekly diminution in the estimate, which we have had to note, there is now an increase of 80,000 bales since the middle of the month, at 1,280,000 bales, which is close upon a quarter of a million bales more than were in sight at this time last year. With regard to East Indian Cotton only, the case of which is different, visible supply, estimated at 432,000 bales, was 20,000 bales smaller, and may be expected to go on decreasing for the present; but compared with last year there is still a margin of our 140,500 bales to the good, and some 90,000 bales more than that compared with 1885.

In New York there was no change in prices either yesterday or to-day, the spot rate remaining at 9 11-16 cents, and January Futures at 9·29 cents. A proof of the early harvesting of a portion of the American crop this new season is to be found in the contanued heavy receipts of the Ports. Yesterday they were 37,000 bales against 24,000 bales for the corresponding day last season, and 19,000 bales the season before; and to-day they come 34,000 bales compared with 14,000 bales, and 15,000 bales for the ten previous years, respectively. The Receipts at the Ports for the week ending yesterday aggregated 188,000 bales, and since the 1st inst. the figures already show an increase of 180,000 bales for the 23 days. These are probably sufficient to bar any "bull" movement for the present, if not to depress the market; but in view of the last Bareau report regarding the condition of the crop they can predicate little as to the more distant future. We annex our usual weekly statistics for comparison.

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1887	1886	1885
Week's receipts	184,000	107,000	115,000
" exports to U. K.	40,000	30,000	26,000
" Continent	17,000	14,000	7,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	413,000	233,000	276,000
" exports to U. K. " "	100,000	68,000	47,000
" " Cont. " "	23,000	21,000	24,000
" Stock in the Ports	296,000	248,000	241,000

The total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 23rd instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1887	1886	1885
Total supply of all kinds	1,280,000	1,031,360	1,140,670
" " Surats	432,000	291,370	202,610

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

Stock in Liverpool	411,000	332,590	466,790
" London	30,000	21,000	22,000
American Afloat	80,000	40,000	28,800
East Indian "	30,000	34,000	9,000
	559,000	427,590	543,790
Price of Mid-Uplands	5 7-16 l.	5¾d.	5 7-16 l.
" Good Fair Dholleras	3¾d.	3¾d.	4 9-16 l.
Difference	1 9-16d.	1½d.	¾d.

The week closes with business of all kinds in a state of stagnation and with the promise of a continuance of the position next week, which will open with a holiday, and with another, to come after a day. In Cotton we have heard of no transaction in the New Crop either by European houses or native speculators, but sellers would have been rather easier to deal with to-day had buyers appeared, and New Bengals for January may be called a shade lower for all grades. The Mills are scarcely buying at all now, but we hear that they have picked up some 300 bales in all to-day, consisting of Bhownuggur at Rs. 193; Bengals at Rs. 144; and Compta at Rs. 166 to Rs. 167 per candy.

WHEAT is firmly held for previous rates, and though we hear of nothing doing in Railway terms, some business is passing chiefly in Ek-Dani (85 per cent.) at their equivalent in Bazaar terms.

SEEDS are being dealt in by native dealers only and in retail quantities; but their scarcity supports present prices, and we call quotations unaltered except in the case of Guzerat Rape, which is 1 anna lower at Rs. 6-7-0 per cwt. New Seed for April-May delivery can still be contracted for at Rs. 5-13-0 per cwt.

The receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	542	bales.
Wheat	4,340	cwt.
Linseed	3,820	"
Rapeseed	225	"
Gingelly Seed	886	"
Groundnuts	822	"

FREIGHTS are quiet but fairly steady at previous quotations, but no fresh business of importance has transpired. Cotton is booking for Liverpool at 13s. 9d. in small lots. When we consider how great a falling-off there has been this year in monsoon cargo, it is almost a wonder that rates have been maintained at present level, and it has been owing chiefly to the comparatively limited amount of tonnage offering that there has not been a greater collapse in rates. Produce other than Cotton, the bulk of which should have been available for shipment, has been arriving on a greatly reduced scale this season, as is well known, but until we come to compare the figures with last year's we hardly realise that the deficiency now amounts to close upon four million cwt or 200,000 tons weight.

EXCHANGE has been steady, not to say firm to-day, owing to the improvement in Silver and to a very limited inquiry for Bank Paper. A small lot of Credits were sold early in the day at 1s. 5 9-32d. which may be called the rate at closing, 1s. 5½d. Telegraphic, and 1s. 5 3-32d. for demand were quoted for January-March delivery, but demand was afterwards done for March at 1s. 5½d. We quite ready:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 5 1-16d. per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 5d. "
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 5 3-32d. "
Credits, 3 months' sight	1s. 5 9-32d. "
France, 3 months' sight	1·83 "

GOVERNMENT PAPERS have been firm as 98¾ for Fours for cash, and for the settlement next week 98 11-16 has been done. 4½ per cents. are quoted unchanged at 102⅜.

SHARES.—The market is closed to-day for a Parsi holiday.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.

ALEXANDROFF—September 23, at Malabar Hill, Nicholas A. Alexandroff, of Manchester, aged 23 years.

COGGAN—September 21, at Poona, of Typhoid Fever, George Ernest, the beloved fourth son of Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Coggan, aged 12 years 1 month and 21 days. Deeply regretted.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

LANCASTER—September 22, at the Branch Elphinstone Hotel, Madras, the wife of Surgeon-Major John Lancaster, District Surgeon, Vellore, of a daughter.

LYNCH—September 20, at Baghdad, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel A. H. U. Lynch, The Highland Light Infantry, of a daughter.

STEVENSON—September 7, at Mohesma, Golaghat, Upper Assam, the wife of J. Black Stevenson, of a daughter.

WARNER—September 18, at 1 Montague Villas, Darjeeling, the wife of Oliver W. Warner, of a son.

NICHOLLS—September 21, at Gharipur, the wife of Jasper Nicholls, District and Sessions Judge, of a daughter.

PARSONS—September 21, at 2 Robinson Street, the wife of W Parsons, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

WALKER—THOMAS—September 13, at the Vepiri Church, by the Rev. F. N. Crowther, Richard Keen Walker, of Perungodda, Vepiri, to Edith Emily Margaret, fourth daughter of the late Major-General L. F. C. Thomas, R. A.

SPENCE—LUGAS—September 20, at Meerut, Edward King Elliot Spence, H. S. C., to Harriot Lettice (Goldie), daughter of the late Major Claude Clifton Lucas, Bombay Army.

DEATH.

HAUGHTON—September 17, Lieutenant-General J. C. Haughton, C.S.I., of Fern Hill, Gerard's Cross, Bucks, aged 69 years.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1887.

MR. CRAWLEY-BOEVEY delivered judgment on Saturday in the proceedings against Rukhmabai and her grandfather, Mr. Yadowjee Hurrichund, for libel. The judgment gives Rukhmabai and her co-defendant a victory to which, equally from the points of view of law, equity, and common sense, they were abundantly entitled. We say this the more freely inasmuch as we ourselves were *participes criminis*—in such "crime" at all events as could, in the nature of things, be held to consist in co-operating with Rukhmabai in giving to the world a vindication of her conduct which it was no less her right to offer than it was our right and our duty to assist her in offering it. The co-operation which we gave her was strictly within the lines of journalistic duty. We gave it with a full consciousness of the import of the allegations to which we gave currency, with a full sense of our own responsibility in the matter, and with a full sense of what was due to Rukhmabai and, let us add, to Dadaji and the complainant himself, Narayen Dharmaji. There was, as anyone can see, a certain gravity in the charges which Rukhmabai made against her husband's uncle. It is no light thing to say of any man in a public print that his surroundings are objectionable, and that he so orders his domestic life that a woman who sets due store upon her honour and her good name will shrink from making herself one of his household. Not once in a generation is a journalist called upon to give publication to allegations of that sort—allegations which, if not capable of justification, and if not made in good faith, are defamatory, and amenable to the pains and penalties of the Penal Code. But when the occasion arises no journalist who is conscious of his duty as an upholder of public and personal right will shrink from giving currency to statements which at the first view seem defamatory, provided the justification is as clear and abundant as it was, and as the Court has held it to have been in this case. The defence which we adopted from the first, when the case was one that concerned ourselves personally, has been continued by the two eminent counsel who have so ably defended Rukhmabai and her co-defendant, and it is some satisfaction to us to find that it has satisfied the Court and has been held to be an adequate answer to the charge against both defendants. The justification that was present to our own minds when we published the offending letter has been held to be a valid justification to her and her grandfather in writing the letter and in concerting its publication.

The decision is very important, and it gives new efficacy to the ninth exception to section 499 of the Indian Penal Code as a security against restraints upon the exercise of that wholesome liberty of the press which minds and men not exactly conscious of their own rectitude chafe under and resent. That exception declares it not to be defamation to make an imputation on the character of another, provided the imputation be made in good faith and for the protection of the interests of the person making it, or of any other person, or for the public good. The case has been so fully before the public that it will suffice to indicate very briefly how the exception applies to this particular instance. Rukhmabai, it will be remarked, had from the first made it an essential part of her justification for not joining her husband that his surroundings were objectionable, and that her uncle's household, in which he was virtually a penniless dependant, included a woman whose position was not, to say the least, regular. Not so, said Dadaji in the "Exposition" which some one wrote for him. The allegations on this head, he said, completely broke down in Court, and the real reason for Rukhmabai's recalcitrancy was that her grand-father had designs upon her property, and encouraged her in keeping from her husband. Now it was within our knowledge that Mr. Yadowjee regarded this allegation in Dadaji's exposition as so direct an attack upon his integrity that at one time he contemplated taking such proceedings against Dadaji as might be deemed necessary for his own vindication. Rukhmabai's letter seemed a more suitable rejoinder to the charges contained in the "Exposition," and no one who has read it with a due regard to the circumstances of the parties can fail to see that it completely disposed of the charges that had been made against her and her grandfather. Dadaji and his friends had invited the rejoinder, and they got it. If it did not please them it was not in the nature of things that it should do so. Rukhmabhai was challenged to state again her reasons for not going to join her husband in dependency upon Narayen Dharmaji, and she stated them. It was not her fault that her objections were graver than objections to the colour of Narayen's eyes or the twist of his pugaree. Defamatory, it no doubt is, if the 499th section is read piecemeal and apart from its exceptions, to say that a man is living in the company of a mistress whose presence provokes his lawful wife to seek for peace, where others have been told to seek for truth, in the bottom of a well. But the ninth exception is not an ornamental appendage to the Section of the Code, and if it was meant to cover only one case in a thousand it was surely meant to cover such an one as that of Rukhmabai. It would, indeed, have been monstrous and intolerable if an honest woman, with so valid a justification for her conduct, had been debarred from letting the world know what it was when she was challenged to produce it; it would have been equally monstrous, we felt, if a journal with any pretensions to service to the public had been debarred from aiding her in putting it before the world. The exception is wide, wide enough at all events to cover the conduct of the defendants in this case. Mr. Crawley-Boevey's judgment recognizes their good faith in the publication, and credits them with an honest belief in the allegations contained in it. Both defendants, we believe, sat through the examination and the cross examination of Narayen, and it is impossible to believe that their confidence in the charges which they had been challenged to make against him was shaken by either his testimony or his demeanour. It is not open to everyone who saw this gentleman in the witness box to say whether or not he looked and spoke like the witness of truth. But it is fair to say that the ignorance which he assumed in regard to things near to him and in which he was intimately interested was phenomenal. The things that this man had forgotten, and which he might have been expected to remember, were exceeded in number only by the things of which he was ignorant and which he might have been expected to know. There can have been nothing like Mr. Narayen's. "I do not remember" and "I cannot say" since Majocchi's "*Non mi ricordo*" in the trial of Queen Caroline. But whether his repudiations were true or false was not material to the issue. The question was whether the charges against him—charges made not for his accusation, but for the justification of Rukhmabai, herself accused—were made in good faith, with a reasonable belief in their truth, and for adequate reason. Mr. Crawley-Boevey finds that they were, and his finding, it seems to us, is unimpeachable. No evidence, it is true, was given on the side of the defendants, any more than evidence was given for the defence when the prosecution was directed against ourselves. The obvious weakness of the complainant's case—the circumstances in his domestic life which were notorious and which might in good faith be taken as fully warranting the construction that had been put upon them in the so called libel—made this superfluous in our own case, as it would have been in Rukhmabai's. The decision will no doubt cause disappointment in some circles, for the prosecution was not free from vindictiveness, and there has been a larger motive at work than a desire to vindicate the character of a man who if left alone with his character and with the other surroundings that were the subject of such keen inquiry would doubtless have kept quiet. Narayen Dharmaji, we suspect, will view the result with no great concern. But those who have chosen this prosecution for harassment, for retarding a movement in the Hindu community that tends towards freedom and amelioration of domestic life, will feel it not a little. They have chosen to stake the issue, for this stage of the battle, upon the view that an enlightened magistrate might take of the immaculateness or otherwise of a man of whom the most that can be said is that the witness box is not exactly a pedestal upon which he looks at his best. They have failed, and by this time doubtless they have come to the conclusion that it would have been as well if they had let Rukhmabhai alone, or at all events if they had fought her with better weapons. For no one needs to be told that this was a prosecution instituted by Narayen Dharmaji against Rukhmabhai for the vindication of his character. The reasonable and fairly disposed public who welcome the result of the prosecution welcome it not because it has ended in Narayen's discomfiture, but because it marks the failure of an unfair and unnecessary effort to harass a woman who, in a more taying arena than the Presidency Police Court, is engaged in defending liberties at least as worthy of vindication as the character of Narayen Dharmaji and Chinnama. If the enemies of Rukhmabai are wise they will abandon this particular method of defending the domestic sanctities.

THE Government comments on the Report on the Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries in the Bombay Presidency, though complimentary to the Surgeon-General and his officers, and satisfactory in many respects, show pretty clearly that there is much room for improvement particularly in matters which are not within the control of the Surgeon-General and his department. The future and present efficiency of the dispensaries must depend in a very great degree on an adequate supply of duly qualified Natives of India of the class known as "Hospital Assistants," and this unfortunately seems to be the weakest point of the Department. The number of students, we are told, at the Poona, Ahmedabad and Hyderabad Medical Schools fell from 148 to 123. There were 35 new students, while 28 passed out, 3 died, 13 retired, and 16 were dismissed. Of 12 passed native Military pupils not one joined, so that their education which must have cost the State no small sum has been wholly lost to the public. Owing to 25 Civil Medical Subordinates having been employed in the Military Department in connection with demands for Burma the Surgeon General was short of Hospital Assistants and had in consequence to postpone the opening of no fewer than 10 additional sanctioned and much needed dispensaries, and this notwithstanding the fact that a revision during the year of the Subordinate Medical Department involved the promotion of 53 passed pupils to the class of Hospital Assistant, which should have done much to attract men to the Department. The transfer of Commissioned officers and apothecaries to the Military Department for service in Burma made it necessary to substitute native Assistant Surgeons at 13 Civil Stations in the Presidency, to combine Civil and Military charges at three others, and to stop furlough of Indian Medical Officers. It is gratifying to hear that the Assistant Surgeons so entrusted with commissioned officers' charges performed their duties in a most satisfactory manner, and we trust that Government will see their way to permanently employ them in their present charges, particularly as many permanent openings must arise in Upper Burma for the employment of Commissioned Medical Officers. It is only by thus encouraging indigenous talent that the department can hope to attract to itself or even to the profession the number of men required for medical work. The number of dispensaries and hospitals in the whole Presidency was at the end of 1886 only 222, being 5 more than at the beginning of the year a number altogether inadequate to the public needs considering that the number given includes not only "State" and "Local Fund Institutions," but "private institutions" entirely or partially maintained from private resources. The opening of the Cama Hospital for Women appears to have satisfied a much felt want, for it has had no apparent effect on the attendance of females at other Hospitals in Bombay. The surroundings of the Jamshedji Jijibhai Hospital in a sanitary point of view are reported to be "as bad as it can well be," and the Municipal Commissioner has been called upon to report on this important point at an early date. The insanitary state of the surroundings of the Hospital is believed to be the cause of several cases of erysipelas in the surgical wards, and is therefore a matter which calls for very prompt measures of improvement. The Committee on the expansion of Bombay might well take a note of the means required to open up this neighbourhood. All the land around the hospital compound should, we think, be acquired and a broad roadway made all round it (instead of on two sides only as now) the frontage being sold or let for residential buildings arranged on an approved plan, calculated to leave lots of room for ventilation, or it should be made available for a Park, as suggested by Mr. Arthur Crawford. The Baboola Tank too is very foul, and requires to be wholly or partially filled in. Several liberal offers have apparently been made by native gentlemen, in aid of the Medical Department, and the Governor in Council has read with much satisfaction the paragraph of the Surgeon-General's report which deals with these. The work too of the nursing sisters is reported by the Surgeon-General to be highly appreciated, and Dr. Moore has been asked to convey to them the warm thanks of Government for their services.

WE understand that the condition of the opium revenue is causing some anxiety to the Government of India. Sales at Hongkong and Shanghai, as we have already reported, have for some time past been slow and prices have given way, the chief cause of this being the high rate at which the internal transit duty has been commuted in the Convention of August, 1885. The competition of the native drug at the same time is becoming keener.

THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

IN response to an invitation to an evening party at his house by the Hon. Mr. Justice West, Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University, there was a large gathering of the Fellows of the University on Saturday. The object was to discuss points connected with the project of an Act to consolidate and amend the Acts relating to the University of Bombay. The draft Bill had been put into circulation among the Fellows a few days ago, to enable them to offer such suggestions for improvements or alterations in the present constitution and working of the University. Some of the noticeable features of the draft Bill which we print in full elsewhere, are these: The number of the Fellows of the University is at present about 305. Section 6 of the draft Bill proposes to reduce the number of the Fellows to 200. All Fellows who are such when the amended Act comes into operation shall continue to be Fellows subject to the rules therein provided, and until the number of the Fellows is reduced to 200, no appointment shall be made to fill the third of every three vacancies in the office of Fellow arising from death or other cause, but two only of such three persons who may cease to be Fellows shall be replaced in the manner provided in the Act and in the bye-laws of the University. Some misgivings were expressed in regard to the working of this provision and its effect upon the continuance of members as Fellows. A Fellow ceases to be such by his non-attendance at any meeting of the Senate for a period of three years. Other amendments have reference to the introduction of a partially representative element in the appointment of Fellows, the formation of an electoral body, eligibility for membership of the electoral body, nominations for Fellowships, on all of which points the Vice-Chancellor elicited the opinions of the gentlemen present.

THE superintendent of the Bombay Veterinary College has addressed the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons in London with a view to getting the diploma of the college recognized as a "Colonial one, exempting its holders from two years of professional study in Great Britain for the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons' diploma.

QUARANTINE at Mormugao has now been withdrawn.

SIR WEST RI

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

SENTENCE ON MR. O'BRIEN.

LONDON, SEPT. 25.

Mr. O'Brien has been sentenced to two concurrent terms of three months each, but has been released on bail pending the result of an appeal against the first sentence.

SCENE AT MR. O'BRIEN'S TRIAL.

LONDON, SEPT. 24.

Mr. Harrington, who is engaged for the defence of Mr. O'Brien, accused Government of having purposely suppressed the true version of Mr. O'Brien's speech, and on the Counsel for the Crown denying this accusation, Mr. Harrington called him a liar. He was at once called to order, and severely rebuked by the presiding Magistrate for making use of such an expression, and was warned that any repetition of such conduct would lead to his being ejected from the Court.

Mr. Harrington thereupon abandoned his case, and quitted the Court, which was then adjourned.

Mitchelstown is crowded, but there have been no disorderly outbreaks among the people.

A large force of Military is quartered in the town.

THE CROWN PRINCE OF GERMANY.

BERLIN, SEPT. 24.

An official report has been issued on the state of the Crown Prince's health.

Dr. Morrell Mackenzie has made another examination of the Prince's throat, which he found to be in a gratifying state of improvement.

The Crown Prince has now gone to stay in Italy for the winter months.

OUTBREAK OF SCARLET FEVER IN LONDON.

LONDON, SEPT. 25.

Scarlet fever has broken out in the Metropolis, and there are already fifteen hundred cases under treatment in the London Hospitals, which are crammed with patients.

The epidemic is increasing daily.

A RAILWAY CARRIAGE ON FIRE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 24.

A serious accident has occurred on the Bengal Central Railway at midnight on Wednesday on the up mail-train, about two miles from Bongong. A Baboo, a third class passenger, had got in at Sealdah with a small open tin of turpentine. His fellow passengers complaining that the oil was spilling over them, the Baboo struck a match with the object of seeing if the tin had capsized. In a moment the carriage was on fire. The passengers endeavoured to get out of the carriage on to the footboard. The driver seeing the carriage on fire stopped the train, extinguished the flames, and missed some of the passengers. Subseqnently an engine was sent back from Bongong, and it picked up several passengers who had jumped off. Two of the passengers were killed.

THE EX-KING OF OUDH'S AFFAIRS.

Colonel Prideaux, Agent for the Viceroy with the late King of Oudh, had a meeting with the heirs and the principal officers on Thursday afternoon, when he read a Government telegram to the effect that the estate would be properly cared for and guarded from danger of litigation between members of the family. The Government would administer the estate. The officers were directed to give a full list of the property in their respective charges. Moosarmodowla Bahadoor, late chief manager, has been confirmed in his office under the administration.

REPORTED CAPTURE OF AYUB KHAN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 24.

A report has received from Meshed that Ayub Khan has been captured, but the news requires confirmation.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

The Viceroy leaves Simla on the 27th October, and after making a short stoppage at Sukkur on the 31st, arrives at Gulistan on the 2nd November and visits Gwaja Pass on the 3rd. He arrives at Kila Abdulla on the 4th and visits Khojak Pass, and then proceeds to Quetta where a halt is to be made on the 6th, 7th, and 8th. From Quetta his Excellency proceeds to Karachi where a halt is to be made on the 12th, 13th and 14th. On the 19th the party arrive at Dera Ghazi Khan, on the 19th and 20th at Dera Ismail Khan, on the 22nd at Darya Khan, and on the 24th at Peshawar, where they remain till the 28th. A halt will be made at Khohat on the 29th and at Rawalpindi on the 1st and 2nd December. On the 3rd December his Excellency arrives at Lahore and remains till the 7th. A halt is to be made from the 9th to the 12th at Burtpore. On the 14th the party arrive at Allahabad and on the 15th at Benares. Travelling, will invariably be discontinued at night and the tour after the 12th December is subject to alteration.

CRICKET AT SURAT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SURAT SEPT. 24.

In the match of the Elphinstone Cricket Club versus the Surat Gymkhana, the Elphinstonians scored 182; Doctor contributing 32; Langrana, 54; Cooper, 23; and Mistry 17. The Surat men made 90 runs for 5 wickets. Stumps were drawn at 6. Pogson made 35, and Captain Marryat and Lieutenant Eddis 16 each.

RIFLE MATCH AT SIMLA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

SIMLA, SEPT. 25.

The following match was fired off yesterday:—The "Oaks," for all comers, distance 1,000 yards any rifle, any position, H. P. S. 50.

The following are the scores:—Private Howard, H. L. Infantry, 38; Lieutenant E. Weston, 2nd. Punjab Volunteers, 38; Color-Sergeant H. S. Beatty, ditto, 37.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, SEPT. 23.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Khedive, arrived here this evening, four days before due date.

LIVERPOOL, SEPT. 23.

The Anchor Line steamer Asia, left here this morning for Bombay.

SUEZ, SEPT. 23.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Huzara, homeward bound from Bombay and Kurrachee, left here this morning.

PENANG, SEPT. 24.

The Italian steamer Bisagno, left here for Bombay on the 23rd instant.

ADEN, SEPT. 23.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer, Rampoora, left here this afternoon.

SEPT. 24.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Navarino outward bound for Calcutta, Madras and Colombo, left here this morning.

HONGKONG, SEPT. 24.

The Italian steamer Stura left here for Bombay at 8 p.m. this evening.

COLOMBO, SEPT. 25.

Mail steamer Ballarat from Australia arrived,

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 23.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed easier. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollera	3¾

The Manchester Market has been firm.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper	70
4½ per cent. "	72¾
3 per cent. Consols for account	101¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	100¾
4½ French Rentes	109
Bar Silver	44 5-16

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total Week's sales of Cotton	69,000 bales.
" " " Surats	12,000 "
" " Imports of Cotton	27,000 "
" " " Surats	2,000 "
" Stock of Cotton	411,000 "
" " Surats	168,000 "
" Stock of Cotton in London	38,000 "

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(SEPTEMBER 25.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Tabriz, perfect. *Via* Kurrachee perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect. Moulmein route to Siam interrupted.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT, Sept. 24.

10 p.m.	78·9

SUNDAY, Sept. 25.

6 a.m.	77·0
10 a.m.	78·5
2 p.m.	82·2
4 p.m.	81·0

MILITARY NEWS.

COLONEL W. T. BUDGEN, R.A., has been appointed to the command of the Royal Artillery, Sind District.

THE following officers of the Army Pay Department, who have completed or are about to complete a tour of foreign service, are transferred to the following regiments proceeding home:—Captain M. J. Sawyer, 1st Battalion Suffolk Regiment, to the 12th Lancers; Captain F. M. Maycock, 2nd Battalion Manchester Regiment, to the 2nd Battalion Hampshire Regiment; Major J. Bromfield, 1st Battalion East Surrey Regiment, to the 1st Battalion Yorkshire Light Infantry; and Major G. H. Moore-Lane, 1st Battalion, North Lancashire Regiment, to the 2nd Battalion North Staffordshire Regiment.

CONSEQUENT on the above, the following transfers are made:—Major J. C. S. Irving, from the 12th Lancers to the 1st Dragoon Guards; Captain A. G. H. Gardner, from the 1st Battalion Yorkshire Light Infantry, to the 1st Battalion Suffolk Regiment; and Captain C. Sandes, from the 2nd Battalion Hampshire Regiment, to the 1st Battalion North Lancashire Regiment.

CAPTAIN H. E. IRWIN, 2nd Battalion Warwickshire Regiment, Lieutenant Webb, 2nd Battalion Leicestershire Regiment, and Lieutenant Hayden, 1st Battalion West Riding Regiment, have been appointed to Jubbulpore, Allahabad and Delhi, respectively, for Transport duty.

THE following appointments have been made.

1st Bengal Cavalry.—Colonel R. Morris, Squadron Commander, to be Commandant, vice Colonel A. R. Chapman, vacated; and Major F C Burton, Squadron Commander, to move up in grade succession.

7th Bengal Cavalry.—Lieutenant-Colonel E. Hay, to be Second-in-Command vice Colonel J. L. Ferris, and to remain seconded while employed in the Military Department; Major E W Chalmers, to be Second-in-Command, sub pro tem, vice Colonel Hay; Captain A. MacW Renny, to move up in grade succession; Captain F G Pollock, Squadron Officer, 8th Bengal Cavalry, to be Squadron Commander, vice Captain Renny; and Captain W. C. Pollard, Squadron Officer, to be Squadron Commander.

2nd Bengal Infantry.—Lieutenant H N Waymouth, the King's (Liverpool Regiment), to be Wing Officer on probation.

33rd Bengal Infantry.—Lieutenant-Colonel H O Cumberlege, Wing Commander, to be Commandant, vice Colonel T W Rutherfurd, vacated; and Captain L J Browne, to be Wing Commander, vice Colonel Cumberlege.

1st Sikhs.—Lieutenant A Nicholls, 9th Madras Infantry, and Lieutenant K O Burne, attached to the 2nd Punjab Infantry, to be Wing Officers.

2nd Sikhs.—Lieutenant A H Eustace, attached to the regiment, to be Wing Officer.

4th Sikhs.—Lieutenant K J Buchanan, 19th Madras Infantry, and Lieutenant R. W. Falcon, 9th Madras Infantry, to be Wing Officers.

1st Punjab Infantry.—Lieutenant W Kirpatrick, 7th Madras Infantry, to be Wing Officer.

5th Punjab Infantry.—Lieutenant Holland, attached, and Lieutenant C G Prendergast, 4th Punjab Infantry, to be Wing Officers.

6th Punjab Infantry.—Lieutenant E H Bernard 32nd Madras Infantry, to be Wing Officer.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, Sept. 23.—The barometer changes of the past day are small and unimportant except in Sind and in south Burma, where the barometer has risen rapidly. Small depression at the head of the Bay is unchanged in position and in character. The wind circulation over it, is apparently not strong, but the weather is probable at the head of the Bay. It has given a moderate rain to Burma, Bengal, and Assam. Moulmein reports four inches; Silchar, three inches; Diamond Island, Rangoon, Akyab, and Saugor Island, two inches. False Point and Berhampore, one inch. Fine dry weather with westerly, to north-westerly winds prevails in Behar, North-West Provinces, Punjab, and over the whole of the West the Central Provinces and the South.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Viceroy has contributed Rs. 100 to, and recorded his entire sympathy with, the Jagannath Pilgrim Fund.

THE Government of Madras are sending 50,000 cigars to the Glasgow Exhibition. The collection of exhibits in India for this Exhibition is proceeding satisfactorily, and some shipments have already been made by the agents for the Exhibition in this country, Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co. Mr. T. N. Mukharji, Assistant Curator of the Economic Museum at Calcutta, who went home for the Colonial and Indian Exhibition, and whose services have been similarly lent for the Glasgow Exhibition, returns to India in November next.

THE latest official summary from Upper Burma reports in Mandalay town a dacoit gathering which was discovered in time and attacked by the police. The leader was shot, two wounded and two captured. The northern part of the Mandalay district is still disturbed. Three dacoities, one with murder, have occurred. There have been several dacoities in Shwebo. Myadoung is fairly quiet. Dacoity is still going on in Sagaing, but three leaders have been captured. In Ava there have been four dacoities, in one of which the villagers, though apparently able to defend themselves, offered no resistance. Yeu is quieting down, and several important captures and surrenders of dacoits have been made. Chhindwin is fairly quiet. The Kota Prince is still at large. A body of 300 rebels were attacked by troops north of Kante, and severe loss inflicted on them.

A TOO PROMINENT EVIL IN BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your issue of yesterday contains an article (the second one) which is altogether misleading, and as it finds fault with the action of the Police in the matter referred to, I deem it right that I should put you in possession of facts.

It is stated in this article, while alluding to the subject matter thereof, that one of the complainants is a resident in Grant Road, and further on it is remarked as a hardship, that the evil complained of should be allowed in *Grant Road*.

Subjoined is a copy of the form of notice issued by me under the C. D. Act, from which you will observe that Grant Road heads the list of those streets in which the people complained of are prohibited from residing, and with the exception of one house, the occupants of which, on account of special circumstances, have been permitted to reside there till the 1st October, all have removed out of that street. In point of fact the nuisance complained against has been removed from, and not into, Grant Road, as the article would lead the public to suppose.

In 1871, when the C. D. Act was first extended to the City of Bombay, I took advantage of the power vested in me as Commissioner of Police to remove from Duncan Road, one of the great thoroughfares of this City, the people who were certainly a glaring scandal in so public a street. Many of these persons moved to Cursetjee Sooklajee Street, a locality which at that time was an out of the way "back slum" of Bombay, but the rapid strides which this City has made in fifteen years has opened out and altogether altered the features of this locality, and Cursetjee Sooklajee Street is now an important thoroughfare, so much so, that the grounds, on which the people referred to, were required to remove from Duncan Road, became equally applicable to this street, and therefore they were served with notices to quit, but were allowed three months in each case to suit themselves with other quarters.

It will be observed from the form of notice that these people have been prohibited from establishing themselves in any part of the Fort, Colaba, and on 11 of the great thoroughfares of Bombay. Their segregation in any particular locality was not made compulsory for many reasons, but particularly out of consideration for these unfortunate people, as when confined to one particular street or quarter, they are placed at the mercy of the landlords of such localities, who charge them the most extortionate rents which they have no alternative but to submit to.

The public are not perhaps aware that my authority only extends to such of these people who are registered in my office. There are hundreds of others following the same calling who are not on the Register and cannot be forced on to it, and over whom I have no control whatever. I have no doubt that in some instances these people have established themselves where they are a nuisance to their neighbours, but in such cases the sufferers have their remedy before a Magistrate.

The operation of the C. D. Act might be suspended by Government any day, and then the Police would have no authority whatever in such matter; but while it remains in operation my duty as Commissioner of Police is to watch and guard the interests of the multitude, and not of individuals.—Yours, &c.,

FRANK H. SOUTER.

NOTICE.

To

Take notice that under Section 20 of Act XIV, of 1868, of the Legislative Council of India, specially extended to the City of Bombay by order of his Excellency the Governor of Bombay in Council, dated 5th December 1870, and duly notified in the *Bombay Government Gazette*, you are hereby prohibited from residing on any of the following roads:—Grant Road, Gilder Street, Foras Road, Duncan Road, Nesbit Lane, Love Lane, Parell Road, Bhendi Bazaar Road, Kalbadevi Road, Fort, Colaba, Girgaum Back Road, and Chowpatti or Gamdevi Road, in the City of Bombay aforesaid after the expiration of seven days from the service hereof on you.

Dated this day of 188 .

FRANK H. SOUTER,
Commissioner of Police, Bombay.

Service of the above notice accepted this day of 188 .

THE UNCOVENANTED SERVICE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RATNAGIRI, SEPT. 20.

A MEETING of the members of the Uncovenanted Service was held this evening at the Club House, Ratnagiri, to support Mr. King, M.P., and other members of Parliament interesting themselves in the question of the grievances at present complained of. A series of resolutions were adopted (and subscriptions collected); that the payment of pensions at the rate of two shillings per rupee be the main point at issue; that the support of the whole service be dev oted to the removal of the grievances; and that the thanks of the meeting be conveyed to Mr. King, M.P., and to the Committee Indian Uncovenanted Service Association for the efforts they are making on behalf of the service. The following gentlemen were present:—Mr. Summers, Executive Engineer; Mr. Stewart, Deputy Conservator of Forests; Mr. Fanshawe, Deputy Superintendent of Police, in charge of the ex-King of Burma; Mr. Souter, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Ratnagiri; Mr. Lewis, Educational Department; Mr. Cursetjee, Assistant Collector, Salt Revenue.

THE report published by a local contemporary that the Amir was lying dangerously ill on the 6th instant proves ill-founded, as Abdur Rahman is known to have been quite well up to the 9th instant. "On the very day when it is stated that the gout had extended so as to cause his physicians to consider the desirability of amputation" remarks the Allahabad paper, "the Amir was in the hands of Mr. O'Meara. A Merv correspondent amputed the Amir's foot weeks ago; Reuter aiding and abetting in the operation. But it is strange that an Indian newspaper should revive it, considering the improbability that any native doctor would ever think of such an operation particularly on so illustrious a patient as the Amir."

THE Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway Company are introducing a new time-table which will give a quicker train on their main line from Moghal Sarai to Saharunpore. The connection with principal trains between the East Indian Railway at Cawnpore and the Oudh and Rohilkhand at Lucknow is to cease: presumably there will be a local service only to meet the traffic between these two important towns. The Oudh and Rohilkhand Company will arrange for a third train at Lucknow daily to take on the mails to Shahjehanpore, Bareily and Naini Tal. The mails for the last named place instead of being delivered at 8 p.m. will be delivered the following morning—a loss of 12 hours. This will be bad news for all who live west of Moghal Sarai, and who have correspondence or wish to travel to Lucknow, and places to the north-west of that town. The Oudh and Rohilkhand Company, having their bridge over the Ganges at Benares completed, wish, of course, to take as many passengers as they can from the East Indian Railway, travelling from Bengal to Lucknow and stations further north. These passengers now travel by way of Allahabad and Cawnpore: in future they will be invited to go *vid* Benares. The traffic from up-country to Bengal will, of course, be equally diverted to this route, if the plan is carried out.

THE DEPARTURE OF THE REV. J. S. BEAUMONT FROM POONA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 23.

THE numerous friends of the Rev. J. S. Beaumont will be pleased to hear of the honours paid to him on the occasion of his proceeding to Europe on leave. It must have been most gratifying to the rev. gentleman himself to find how warmly he was loved and esteemed, not only by the members of his congregation, but by the teachers and pupils of the different educational institutions belonging to the Free Church Mission in Poona. I do not think any clergyman or educationalist has ever before been honoured by such a series of hearty ovations as have been showered on Mr. Beaumont during the last few days of his stay in Poona. To begin, the Mission High School in the City assembled on the forenoon of Monday, the 19th, to present an address and testimonial, the latter taking the shape of an exquisite Dutch silver work uttar sprinkler. This meeting was of a most enthusiastic character, the speakers, one and all, expressing their heartfelt gratitude to Mr. Beaumont for his labour of love amongst them: for, Mr. Beaumont has not only fulfilled the duties of a clergyman, but he has also taken a prominent position as an educationalist, sparing neither time nor labour in advancing the interests of the educational institutions in connection with the Free Church Mission, and having for years, gone daily into the City and taught for three or four hours in the Mission High School.

A second meeting was held on Monday afternoon, when the teachers of the Mission Orphanage assembled to wish Mr. Beaumont goodbye, and also to present him with a token of their regard in the shape of a handsome collection of Poona work; but I think the most successful meeting of all was that held in the Camp School on the evening of the same day. The compound and building were gaily decorated with flags and bunting, and a band was present to enliven the scene. This meeting might be called a representative one, because Parsees, Jews, Hindus, Mahomedans, and native Christians, all classes of the native community, were there. The chair was taken by Mr. M. M. Kunte, Principal of the Government High School, who in a most eloquent address, delivered in his own happy style, spoke in high terms of the work done by Mr. Beaumont during his sixteen years' residence in Poona, and also of the benefit he himself had derived from his intercourse with the rev. gentleman whom he characterized as a true Christian. At the conclusion of Mr. Kunte's speech, a beautiful Cashmere shawl, richly embroidered in gold, was thrown over Mr. Beaumont's shoulder. This shawl was the gift of Mr. Beaumont's pupils, present and past, some of the subscribers having studied under him years ago in Calcutta.

I must not forget to state that Mr. Beaumont has worked for thirty-two years in the mission fields of India, and during that long period, has only enjoyed twelve months' leave.

On Tuesday evening the Free Mission Church was crammed to the doors by the members of the congregation as well as by many sympathising friends who had assembled together to wish Mr. Beaumont Godspeed on his homeward journey, as well as to witness the presentation, by H. E. the Governor, of a beautiful gold half chronometer by Messrs. Lund and Blockley. This was the gift of the united congregation, a token of the affection and esteem with which their minister is regarded by them. Mr. Beaumont possesses the rare gift of being able to enter into the feelings of each individual member of his congregation, old or young, rich or poor, all brethren in his sight to be rejoiced with in seasons of joy and grieved with in seasons of sorrow; and Mr. Beaumont's is no narrow-minded Christianity that has only sympathy with those of his own sect, as his Excellency remarked his congregation is composed of members of all denominations bound together by their clergyman's eloquence and originality as a preacher, his extensive knowledge, broad Christian charity, and never varying kindness. H. E. the Governor arrived about 7 p.m., and, before presenting the testimonial, remarked that he had much pleasure in presiding on the present occasion. He proceeded to say that he had found that the congregation of the Free Church of Poona did not consist of only one class of Christians, but was composed of members of many denominations bound together by a common feeling of esteem for the Pastor—in fact, he might convey his meaning better by taking an illustration from Mr. Shuttleworth's Department of work and say that Mr. Beaumont's Church might be called an open block and not a closed block. In his opinion Mr. Beaumont's ministry owed its success, not only to its earnestness, but to the power of rebuke which he possesses. No Church of any denomination can be in a healthy condition if rebukes are not administered when occasion demands them. His Excellency himself had to thank Mr. Beaumont for his kindness in having, during last rains, undertaken the services of the Scottish established Churches of Poona and Kirkee. Such a liberal spirit augured well for the future of the Presbyterian Churches of Scotland in the country, and his Excellency hoped that the day was not far distant, when, animated by the same spirit, the clergymen of the Free and Established Churches in the old country would freely exchange pulpits and help each other in their good work. The Governor concluded by saying that Mr. Beaumont's absence from Poona, even for a short period, was a matter much to be regretted, at the same time he hoped he would return soon in renewed health and vigour of mind, spirit and body; not that he had given any one the slightest reason to notice any failing off in the vigour of his intellectual powers—in fact, Mr. Beaumont possesses a spirit which is always young. Before presenting the watch, his Excellency read the following inscription which was engraved on it—"Presented by the united congregation of the Free Church of Scotland, at Poona, Bombay Presidency, to the Rev. J. S. Beaumont, in token of regard and esteem, Poona, September 1887." Mr. Beaumont in reply said:—Your Excellency and Christian Friends,—I thank you with all my heart for this testimonial. It has a value in itself, and I by no means depreciate that value; but its real worth to me lies in the fact that it is a gift of the congregation, and an indication of their kindly feeling to me during these years. Again, I thank his Excellency for coming here to-night and presiding on this occasion. He has been very kind to me. I have only to add, may the blessing of God Almighty, Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, rest and abide with us all evermore. *Amen.*

I must not forget to mention that a fifth meeting in honour of Mr. Beaumont was held in the Jewish School at Rastia's Pelt, on which occasion a valuable collection of books was presented to him.

MUNICIPAL INSPECTORS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—If you have not had already just a little too much of the Health Department subject, would you be pleased to allow me to say a word with a view to correct some misunderstanding.

There are no such persons in existence (in Bombay) as "Health" Inspectors. It might as well be said there are Health Sub-Inspectors, Health Mahadams, Health Scavengers, &c. The ten inspectors referred to are inspectors of what is euphemistically called the Night Branch, through which candidates for employment in the department have generally to pass. A License Inspector, and an Inspector of Reclamations, whose designations indicate the nature of their duties. Then there are seven inspectors of wards. The ward health does not appear in the designation of any one—other than the Health Officer and Assistant Health, Officer.

The salaries quoted from the Municipal Budget indicate the maximum amount of sanctioned salaries to which inspectors, if their length of service and qualifications appear to entitle them to these rates, may be promoted. But it does not show what salaries they actually receive. Has "Sanitas" never read of savings in the Health Department salaries and wages that make large sums of money available from time to time for other important purposes? Some of the struggling inspectors would be excessively glad to be in receipt of these salaries. It is a fact that some of them neither "take their peg nor smoke their cigar"; and if they do ride on horseback it is a fact that they are compelled to buy ponies and pay for their keep out of their (in some of them reduced) salaries. It is also a fact that some of them are fairly well educated. They have long hours and hard work, and considerable powers of endurance; exposure to all weathers, and to the grossest misrepresentation. The landlords of Bombay upon whom the inspectors have to ensure notices and summonses for nuisances, consider the inspectors their natural enemies.

Sept. 23. ARGUMENT.

CRICKET.

PARSEES vs. POONA.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 26.

THIS match commenced this morning, and Poona had an innings, during which they scored 295 runs. As telegraphed to you, the Parsees, who are not believed to be a thoroughly representative team, were very weak in their bowling, and fielding indifferently, they were treated to a day's good scouting. Numerous were the changes of bowling, and many of those who were very effective in Bombay did not achieve any success here. Carpenter and Mainwaring were the first wickets for Poona, whose captain, Lyttelton, having won the toss, decided to go in. The bowlers were Writer and Gagrat. Both batsmen soon got used to their balls and quickly ran up the score to 31, when Carpenter was bowled by Framjee, who had just relieved Writer. Rice followed in, but his partnership with Mainwaring was short lived, as the latter's wickets were upset by a shooter from Banaji. Lyttelton then associated with Rice, and commenced to hit freely. They both mastered the bowling early, and this necessitated a change, which was brought about by Banaji going off for Billimoria. The new men bowled Lyttelton in his first over. Metcalfe was the next man, but after he had put up 11 runs he fell to Billimoria also. With Lindner as partner Rice made a long stand. Constant changes of bowling were tried, but they could not be separated. At last Sapia managed to bowl Lindner one which he failed to prevent shooting into his wickets, and he had to retire with a well played 53 to his credit. Caldecott filled the vacancy, and at the commencement of his career promised to score as many as his predecessor. When he had made 18 however, he put up a ball from Writer which Cantin did not fail to hold. Rice had been playing meanwhile a very good game, in a very pretty style. He gave but few chances and seemed well set for a century. Bush, the next man, had a short career, and Becher, who followed, was similarly early disposed of by Sapia after he had made nine. Gordon and Clifton one after the other were caught a very short while at the wickets, and the innings closed for 295, 111 of which was credited to Rice, not out.

The following was the bowling:—

	Balls	Runs	Maidens	Wickets.
Writer	192	70	12	2
Gagrat	52	29	2	0
Framji	112	51	1	2
Banajee	44	31	1	1
Billimoria	40	16	3	2
Sapia	51	24	2	3
Bapasoia	40	14	4	0

It was near 5 p.m. when the Parsees went in for their first turn. Billimoria and Banaji were their representatives, the bowling being entrusted to Becher and Lindner. Billimoria commenced to open his shoulders early and punished Becher rather severely. About the fourth over, the latter in stopping a swift return from him burst his forefinger which incapacitated him for the evening, and he had to leave the field. Clifton was then put on, but Billimoria was equally at home with his bowling, which he likewise treated very severely. Fours were very common, three being registered in succession. When Billimoria had contributed 40 Banaji, in attempting to score for a close hit, was run out. As it was getting dark stumps were drawn for the day.

SEPT. 24.

When play was resumed this morning Billimoria and Cantin were at the wickets. The second ball he received from Clifton Billimoria cut into the hands of Lyttelton behind the wickets, and had to retire, much to the satisfaction of his opponents, who began to see in him another Rice. Writer followed in, but Cantin soon after fell to Metcalfe. Gagrat associated with Writer, and when the latter had scored 11 he was clearly bowled by Clifton. Harvur was next and made 24 before he succumbed to the attack of Lindner. The rest of the eleven made but a poor stand, if I except Bhickajee, who made 14, when he hit Lindner into the hands of Gordon at point, and they were all out for 135 runs.

The bowling of the Poona side was as follows:—

	Balls.	Runs.	Maidens.	Wickets
Lindner	108	29	15	2
Clifton	128	48	19	5
Metcalfe	48	37	3	1
Rice	14	7	1	1
Becher	13	8		

A follow on was compulsory, as the Parsees were 161 to the bad, and so shortly after Billimoria and Banaji again represented their side, batting Clifton and Gordon. Billimoria had a short career for the 12 runs he scored, but his play was very good. Cantin replaced him. He, however, was bowled by Clifton, when he had made 4. Banaji had made a good innings of 28, and it was unfortunate for his side that giving a chance off Clifton he was caught out, just as he was getting well set. There was nothing deserving of special notice as the game proceeded. Shortly after play was resumed after lunch the rain came down in torrents and stopped the game for half an hour. When it recommenced that ground was very sloppy and the ball travelled very slowly, the wicket too became wretched, both for bowler and batsman. Still, however, Framjee was able to put up 24 runs when he cut Clifton through the slips where he was well held by Bush. Harvur, one of the team which visited England, played very good cricket for his 17 not out. If he had had but some one else to support his side would probably not have suffered such a signal defeat. The innings closed at about 5 p.m. for 129 runs, which gave Poona the victory by an innings and 31 runs.

The following are the scores and the rest of the bowling analysis:—

POONA.

1ST INNINGS.

Commander, Carpenter, b Framjee	9
Mainwaring, b Banaji	11
Rice, not out	53
Col the Hon Lyttelton, b Billimoria	16
Capt Metcalfe, b Billimoria	11
Lindner, b Tapia	53
Col Caldecott, c Cantin, b Writer	18
Bush, b Framjee	3
Col Becher, b Tapia	9
Gordon, b Writer	5
Clifton, b Tapia	0
Extras	30
Total	295

PARSEES.

1ST INNINGS.		2ND INNINGS.	
Billimoria, c Lyttelton, b Clifton	40	b Gordon	12
Banaji, run out	12	c Substitute, b Cliffton	28
Cantin, b Metcalfe	5	b Clifton	4
Writer, b Clifton	11	Carpenter, b Metcalfe	8
Gagrat, c Lyttleton, b Clifton	6	hit wicket, b Clifton	0
Harvur, b Lindner	24	not out	17
Bhickajee, c Gordon, b Lindner	14	b Metcalfe	0
Master, b Rice	0	b Lindner	20
Tapia, not out	0	c Gordon, b Clifton	10
		Extras	6
Extras	6		
Total	135	Total	129

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

PARSEES, 2ND INNINGS.

	Balls.	Runs.	Maidens.	Wickets.
Lindner	108	30	10	1
Rice	28	12	0	0
Gordon	44	18	1	1
Clifton	80	34	6	5
Metcalfe	60	15	3	3
Carpenter	16	6	0	0

Bowled one wide.

Y. M. C. A. vs. POONA.

THIS match came at on Poona off Saturday last, and resulted in a draw, but, as is usual in a one day's match, which is always decided by the first innings, in a win for the Bombay men. The Bombay Team had a good batting eleven, and their bowling also may be said to have been very effective, whilst the Poona men although strong in batting were very weak in bowling. A heavy shower of rain which came on about tiffin time spoilt the play somewhat, and was an advantage to the Poona men who had to field; whilst the Bombay men although they hit out very well could not drive the ball very fairly. In the morning a Lawn Tennis match (double set) was played off. Messrs. Clark and Waller representing Bombay, Messrs. Steel and Cockman, Poona. The Bombay men were in excellent form and had it all their own way. The game standing at the close:—

1st set	Bombay	6
	Poona	2
2nd set	Bombay	6
	Poona	4

Appended is the Cricket score:—

POONA RECREATION CLUB.

1ST INNINGS.		2ND INNINGS.	
King, b Bolleau	14	c Bolleau, b Clark	4
How, b Clark	0	did not bat	
Crump, b Clark	18	did not bat	
Penstone, b Clark	21	knocked wicket, b Rhenius	5
Healy, run out	6	run out	1
McLeo, b Rhenius	11	b Bolleau	5
Francis, b Rhenius	5	c Harrington, b Rhenius	0
Robottom, b Rhenius	0	did not bat	
Norman, run out	3	did not bat	
Gresby, b Rhenius	8	not out	9
Bowden, not out	1	c Bolleau, b Waller	16
Extras	1		
Total	87	Total	39

R. Y. M. C. A.

1ST INNINGS.

Lake, run out	11
Harrington, b Crump	17
Cooper, not out	28
Bolleau, b Gresby	2
Harrington, c Healy, b Gresby	0
Rhenius, b King	3
Mr. Imagina c Crump b King	1
Clark, b Howe	2
Waller, st Healy	2
Waller c Penstone, b King	0
Jarvis, run out	0
Extras	5
Total	109

P. R. CLUB.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

1ST INNINGS.

	Balls.	Runs.	Maidens.	Wickets.
Crump	55	29	1	1
Howe	60	36	1	1
Gresby	20	15	1	2
King	35	19	0	3

R. Y. M. C. A.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

1ST INNINGS.

	Balls.	Runs.	Maidens.	Wickets.
Clark	80	27	3	3
Bolleau	110	41	7	3
Rhenius	30	17	1	1

2ND INNINGS.

Clark	35	13	0	1
Bolleau	5	3	0	2
Rhenius	45	11	4	1
Waller	15	2	1	

BOMBAY GYMKHANA vs. HINDOOS.

THE return match between the Bombay Gymkhana and the Hindoos was played on the Esplanade on Saturday, when the former had a comparatively easy victory winning by 37 runs on the first innings.

The game was not started till a quarter to twelve. Yateley and Forrest were first at the wickets facing Metha and Chonkar. Yately opened the ball by hitting the last ball of Mehta's first over to leg for 4. After this there was some slow play, till just as the first ten went up. Yately gave a hard chance to Merchant, which was missed. Making the most of the let off he put on eight more and then skied one from Chonkar and was well caught by Joshi. (18-1-16.) Holland, the next man in only lived through a single over being finely bowled by Mehta. Forrest then retired, caught in the slips by Joshi of a bumper one from Chonkar. (22-3-5). Kreyer and Blackwell had short but merry lives of it and carried the total on to 42, when the former succumbed to an awful grub from Rao, who had replaced Chonkar, O'Shea played rather a nice innings for 11, a fine cut by him to the boundary for four being perhaps the stroke of the day. Merriman, who was in at the fall of the last wicket, was responsible for 19 runs, the best score of the innings—a good though certainly fortunate display.

The Hindoos began their innings after lunch, Mantri and G. P. Merchant being first in. Holland began the attack, and in his first over Merchant was given out l. b. w. (2-1-0). In his next over he clean bowled Mantri, and then took Dalal with a bailer. (9-3-1.) Yateley who trundled from the other end was hardly as successful. M. T. Merchant especially took very kindly to his slows, knocked him about a bit Merchant by very good all round play kept up his wickets till it reached 41, having witnessed the downfall of four of his side. Of these Joshi (7) and Vijayakar were the only ones who made anything of a stand. Merchants innings was the redeeming feature of the Hindoo batting. He played with confid

THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

THE following project of an Act to consolidate and amend the Acts relating to the University of Bombay has been circulated :—

Whereas, for the better encouragement of her Majesty's subjects of all classes and denominations within the Presidency of Bombay and other parts of India in the pursuit of a regular and liberal course of education, a University at Bombay was established and incorporated by Act 22 of 1857 for the purpose of ascertaining, by means of examination, the persons who have acquired proficiency in different branches of Literature, Science, and Art and of rewarding them by Academical Degrees as evidence of their respective attainments, and marks of honour proportioned thereunto; and whereas, for the further advancement of sound learning it is expedient that the said University should be reincorporated and that the Acts relating thereto should be consolidated and amended : It is enacted as follows :—

Act 22 of 1857 and Acts 47 of 1860 and 1 of 1884 in so far as they relate to the University of Bombay are repealed. But all bye-laws in force, all offices and appointments lawfully made all degrees conferred all property and rights acquired and things done under the authority of the said Acts or any of them shall subsist as if the same had not been repealed and shall have effect subject in future to the provisions of this Act.

The persons who now are or who may hereafter become Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows as hereinafter provided, so long as they shall continue to be such Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows, are hereby constituted and declared to be one Body Politic and Corporate by the name of the University of Bombay; and such Body Politic shall, by such name have perpetual succession and shall have a common Seal, and by such name shall sue and be sued, implead, and be impleaded, and answer and be answered unto, in every Court of Justice having jurisdiction in India.—(Act XXII, 1857, Preamble amended.)

II. The said Body Corporate shall be able and capable in law to take, purchase, and hold any property, moveable, or immoveable which may become vested in it for the purposes of the said University, by virtue of any purchase grant, testamentary disposition or otherwise; and shall be able and capable in law to grant, demise, alien, or otherwise dispose of all or any of the property moveable or immovable, belonging to the said University; and also to do all other matters incidental or appertaining to a Body Corporate.—(Act XXII, 1857, s. 2.)

III. The said Body Corporate shall consist of one Chancellor, one Vice-Chancellor, and such number of *ex-officio* and other Fellows as the Governor of, Bombay in Council hath already appointed, or shall from time to time, by any order published in the *Bombay Gazette*, hereafter appoint in accordance with the provisions of this Act, and of such Fellows as in accordance with the said provisions and with the Bye-laws made under this Act shall be duly elected by the Graduates of the University and others qualified in that behalf; and the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows for the time being shall constitute the Senate of the said University. The office of Vice-Chancellor or of Fellow of the University shall be vacated by the death or resignation of the office-holder, or by his non-attendance at any meeting of the Senate or Syndicate or of a Faculty on the part of a Vice-Chancellor for a period of one year and on the part of a Fellow for a period of three years, except in the case of an *ex-officio* Fellow, while, filling the office in virtue whereof he is a Fellow of the University. Provided that in the case of Fellows who are such at the time when this Act comes into force the period of non-attendance causing a vacancy shall not be computed from any day prior to such time.—(Act XXII, 1857, s. 3 amended.)

IV. The Governor of Bombay for the time being shall be the Chancellor of the said University.(—Act XXII, 1857, s. 4.)

V. The office of Vice-Chancellor shall be held for two years only. Whenever a vacancy shall occur in the office of Vice-Chancellor of the said University by death, resignation, offluxion of time, or otherwise, the Governor of Bombay in Council shall, by notification in the *Bombay Gazette* nominate a fit and proper person, being one of the Fellows of the said University, to be Vice-Chancellor in the room of the person occasioning such vacancy. Provided that, on any vacancy in the said office which shall occur by offluxion of time, the Governor of Bombay in Council shall have power to re-appoint the Vice-Chancellor to such office.—(Act XXII, 1857, s. 5 modified.)

VI. The Chief Justice of her Majesty's High Court of Judicature, the Bishop of Bombay, the Members of the Council of Bombay, the Director or Acting Director of Public Instruction, the Principals and Acting Principals of Colleges recognized by the University as qualified to teach the complete course requisite for a Degree in Arts, Science, Law, Medicine, or Engineering, all for the time being, shall, while filling such offices, be *ex-Officio* Fellows of the said University. The number of the Fellows of the said University, shall be two hundred. Provided that all Fellows who are such when this Act comes into operation shall continue to be Fellows subject to the rules herein provided. And until the number of the Fellows is reduced to two hundred no appointment shall be made to fill the third of every three vacancies in the office of Fellow arising from death or other cause, but two only of such three persons who may cease to be Fellows shall be replaced in the manner provided in this Act and in the Bye-Laws of the University.—(Act XXII 1857, s. 6 amended.)

VII. At the beginning of each year the Syndicate shall forward to the Governor in Council a list of the Fellows of the University corrected to the 31st of December of the previous year, and omitting the names of those who through death or other cause have ceased to be Fellows. The names of the persons who have since the presentation of a previous list ceased to be Fellows shall at the same time be presented in a separate list together with the reasons whereby they have ceased to be Fellows. The Governor in Council having taken cognizance of the lists so presented, and having so informed himself in relation thereto as may seem expedient, and having caused them when erroneous to be corrected by the Syndicate, shall publish in the *Government Gazette* the list of Fellows as it stood on the 31st December previous, and such list so published shall be conclusive as to the persons who on the date specified therein were or were not Fellows of the University.

VIII. When according to the list published as aforesaid it appears that an appointment of Fellows is necessary under the provisions of this Act the Governor in Council may proceed to nominate one-half the requisite number or in the case of an uneven number of vacancies one-half of that number plus one, intimation whereof shall be conveyed to the University, and the remaining vacancies shall be filled by election in the manner hereinafter provided—*(New.)*

IX. There shall be an Electoral Body of the University of Bombay. The register of the members of the Electoral Body shall be kept by the Registrar or other officer appointed in that behalf by the Syndicate of the University. It shall be corrected from time to time and shall be conclusive of the fact of any person's being or not being a member of the Electoral Body subject to rectification by the Syndicate in case of error proved to the satisfaction of the at Body.—*(New.)*

X. Any Fellow of the University and any Graduate of the University of not less than five years' standing may become a member of the Electoral Body for so long as he remains a Fellow or Graduate on intimating his wish to that effect to the Registrar or other proper officer and paying such fee for the entry in the Register of his name addition and address as shall be prescribed by or under this Act or the Bye-Laws.—*(New.)*

XI. On or about the 1st December in each year a statement shall be prepared by the Registrar or other proper officer, showing the existing number of the Fellows, and their distribution amongst the several Faculties, and also one showing the known or expected number of vacancies that will have to be filled at the beginning of the next year. These statements shall be open to the inspection during office hours of the members of the Electoral Body at the office of the Registrar of the University, and may be be otherwise published as the Syndicate may deem expedient.—*(New.)*

XII. From the 15th to the 20th December inclusive the Registrar shall receive nominations of Candidates for Fellowships. Each such nomination shall be of one person only, and it must be made in writing by five or more members of the Electoral Body who shall sign their nomination. Provided that the same group of five Fellows or any of them may take part in two or more nominations.—*(New.)*

XIII. (1) The persons to be nominated must be Graduates of an Indian University, or of a University of the United Kingdom of not less than five years' standing, and of the Degree of Doctor of Laws, Doctor of Medicine, Doctor of Science, Master of Arts, Master of Engineering, Bachelor of Medicine, Bachelor of Laws, or of a Degree commonly recognized as equal or superior to any of these in the Faculty to which it belongs.—*(New.)*

(2) In the event of doubt or contention arising as to the sufficiency of any particular Degree not hereinbefore specified to qualify its holder as a Candidate for a Fellowship the matter shall be brought, on the request of the person whose Degree is in question, before the Syndicate, whose decision thereon shall be final.

XIV. On the 1st January or so soon after as may be the Registrar shall send to each member of the Electoral Body residing in British India, or within a fortnight's return of post, a list of the persons nominated as Candidates for Fellowships with the names of the persons proposing each Candidate. He shall at the same time forward statements of the number of Fellows who are to be elected and of the known or computed numbers of Fellows in the several Faculties corrected to the 31st December previous.—*(New.)*

XV. (1) Each member of the Electoral Body shall have so many votes as there are vacancies to be filled by the election, and he may give one vote for each one of the Candidates that he prefers provided the aggregate number of his votes be not exceeded. If the aggregate be exceeded by any voter his votes shall be void to all intents.—*(New.)*

(2) Nomination of a Candidate shall not be deemed equivalent to voting for him but it shall not exclude the vote of a nominator given as aforesaid.

(3) The votes shall be returned to the Registrar on a form supplied by him and so as to reach him on the 14th January or within 14 days from the issue by him of the lists of nominations of Candidates. Such votes only shall be counted.

XVI. (1) On the 15th January or on the 14th day after issuing the lists of nominations as aforesaid the Registrar shall deliver the voting papers received by him to the Scrutineers named in this behalf by the Syndicate. The Scrutineers shall report to the Syndicate, who, to a number equal to the vacancies to be filled, are the persons who have received the greatest number of votes and such persons being qualified as aforesaid shall be Fellows and shall be declared by the Syndicate to have been elected Fellows of the University. The names of the persons thus elected shall be forwarded to the Governor in Council and shall be published in the *Government Gazette*.—*(New.)*

(2) In the event of the lowest number of votes necessary to make a Candidate successful being given for each of two or more Candidates the Syndicate shall by a majority pronounce which of such Candidates is to be a Fellow and shall declare him elected accordingly.

XVII. No act or proceeding of the University shall be invalidated or prejudiced merely by reason of any defect in the qualification or nomination or election of any Fellow or other member of the University or of the Electoral Body who may have taken part or have been concerned therein.—*(New.)*

XVIII. The Governor of Bombay in Council may at the request of the Senate on a vote of not less than two-thirds of the members present at a meeting remove a Fellow of the University from his office of Fellow; and as soon as such order is notified in the *Gazette*, the person so removed shall cease to be a Fellow.—(Act XXII, 1857, s. 7 amended.)

XIX. (1) The Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows for the time being shall have the entire management of and superintendence over the affairs, concerns, and property of the said University; and in all cases unprovided for by this Act, it shall be lawful for the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows to act in such manner as shall appear to them best calculated to further the purposes hereinbefore assigned to the said University. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall have full power from time to time to make and alter any bye-laws and regulations (so as the same be not repugnant to law, or to the general objects and provisions of this Act) touching the constitution, rights and duties of Faculties, the composition, election and functions of the Syndicate or other Executive Council of the University, and touching the institution, and the Professors or Teachers who shall be deemed qualified to instruct Candidates for Degrees or for the preliminary examinations, the courses of instruction to be given by them, and the conditions to be satisfied by the said Institutions, Professors and Teachers; and touching the behaviour and diligence of Candidates for Degrees or holders of emoluments from the University in any institution, or studying under any Professor or Teacher recognized by the University; and touching the qualifications of the candidates for degrees, and the previous course of instruction to be followed by them and the preliminary examinations to be submitted to by them; and the examination for degrees and the granting of the same; and touching the examination for honours and the granting of marks of honour for a higher proficiency in the different branches of Literature, Science, and Arts; and touching the mode and time of convening the meetings of the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows; and, in general, touching all other matters whatever regarding the said University. And all such bye-laws and regulations, when reduced into writing, and after the common Seal of the said University shall have been affixed thereto, shall be binding on all persons, members of the said University, and all candidates for degrees to be conferred by the same, provided such bye-laws and regulations shall have been first submitted to and shall have received the approval of the Governor of Bombay in Council.—(Act XXII, 1857, s. 8 amended.)

(2) The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Fellows when duly convened and assembled for exercising their powers and functions under this Act shall be termed the Senate.—(Drawn from Act XXII, 1857, s. 3.)

XX. The University shall comprise Faculties of Arts, Law, Medicine and Civil Engineering, each composed of such Fellows, as shall be assigned thereto in accordance with the bye-laws made in that behalf under this Act.—(Section of Bye-laws 4 amended.)

XXI. All questions which shall come before the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows, shall be decided at a meeting of the Senate by the majority of the members present; and the Chairman at any such meeting shall have a vote, and in case of an equality of votes, a second or casting vote. No question shall be decided at any meeting, unless the Chancellor, or Vice-Chancellor, and twelve Fellows be present in the absence of the Chancellor, and Vice-Chancellor, unless twelve Fellows at the least shall be present at the time of the decision. At every meeting of the Senate, the Chancellor, or, in his absence the Vice-Chancellor, shall preside as Chairman; and, in the absence, of both, a Chairman shall be chosen by the Fellows present, or the major part of them.—(Act XXII, 1857, s 9 amended).

XXII. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows for the time being shall have full power from time to time either by themselves or by the Syndicate to appoint, and, as they shall see occasion to remove all Examiners Officers, and servants of the said University; and to this end may make such bye-laws as to them shall seem expedient.—(Act XXII, 1857, s. 10 modified.)

XXIII. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Fellows shall have power to confer such degrees on such terms as they have heretofore done and further to confer such degrees and to grant such diplomas or licenses in respect of such degrees as they shall think fit and shall provide for by bye-laws duly made under this Act.—(Act XXII, 1857, s. 11 and Act XLVII, 1860, s. 1, consolidated and amended.)

XXIV. The Executive Government of the University shall, subject to the provisions of this Act and to the bye-laws duly made, be vested in a Syndicate, consisting of the Vice-Chancellor and ten of the Fellows, and the said Fellows shall be elected for one year by the several Faculties in the following proportions :—(By-law 10 modified.)

Four by the Faculty of Arts, one of whom shall be elected separately to represent the Physical and Experimental Sciences.

Two by the Faculty of Law.

Two by the Faculty of Medicine.

Two by the Faculty of Civil Engineering.

XXV. Except by special order of the Syndicate, no person shall be admitted as a candidate for the degree of Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Science, Master of Arts, Bachelor of Laws, Licentiate or Bachelor of Medicine, Doctor of Medicine, or Licentiate or Master of Civil Engineering, or such other degree, not being an honorary degree, as can be conferred by the University, unless he shall present to the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows, a certificate from one or more of the Institutions recognized on that behalf by the University, or shall otherwise satisfy the Syndicate, to the effect that he has completed the course of instruction and has passed the preliminary examinations prescribed by the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows of the said University, in the bye-laws to be made by them under the power in that behalf given by this Act.—(Act XXII, 1857, s. 12 modified.)

XXVI. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Fellows shall cause an examination for degrees to be held at least once in every year; in every such examination the candidates shall be examined by examiners to be appointed as provided in Section XXII of this Act; and in every such examination the candidates, whether candidates for an ordinary degree or for a degree with honour, shall be examined on such subjects and in such manner as the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall appoint, and subject to such subsidiary rules as the Syndicate may prescribe.—(Act XXII, 1857, s. 13 modified.)

XXVII. At the conclusion of any examination of the candidates for degrees the examiners shall report to the Syndicate the name of every candidate whom they shall deem entitled to any of the said degrees, and his proficiency in relation to other candidates; and also the honours which he may have gained in respect of his proficiency in that department of knowledge in which he seeks to graduate; and when the Syndicate shall have approved the report such candidate shall be presented by a Dean of a Faculty for the degree to which he is entitled and having been admitted there to by the Senate he shall receive from the said Chancellor a certificate, under the Seal of the said University of Bombay, and signed by the said Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor, in which the particulars of the degree conferred on him and of any accompanying class or grade of honour shall be declared.—(Act XXII, 1857, s. 14 modified.)

XXVIII. If the Vice-Chancellor and not less than two-thirds of the other members of the Syndicate recommend that an honorary degree be conferred on any person, on the ground that he is, in their opinion, by reason of eminent position and attainments, a fit and proper person to receive such a degree, and their recommendation is supported by a majority of those present at a meeting of the Senate and is confirmed by the Chancellor, it shall be lawful for the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows to confer on that person the degree of Doctor of Laws, without requiring him to undergo any examination.—(Act I, 1884, s. 2.)

XXIX. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall have power to charge such reasonable fees for admission to the examinations, both preliminary and final, for the degrees to be conferred by them, and upon admission into the said University, and for continuance therein, and for things to be done by the said University on the application of any person and for certificates, statements and information obtained from the said University or its officers or servants, as the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows, as they shall from time to time see fit to impose. Such fees shall be carried to one General Fund for the payment of expenses of the said University by the Syndicate according to the Bye-Laws made in that behalf and subject to such examination and audit of the accounts by such officer as the Governor of Bombay in Council may direct, whose reports thereon shall by the said Governor in Council be communicated to the University with such observations as he shall deem needful or expedient.—(Act XXII, 1857, s. 15 amended.)

THE DOG TAX *VS.* MUZZLE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I thank you very much for giving insertion a few days ago to my letter on the subject of the proposed Dog Tax and the Muzzle. I am very glad to see that the matter has been taken up both by yourself and your local contemporary. I admit that the imposition of a tax on dogs, and the issue of a licensed collar, would be the means of checking the pariah dog nuisance to a certain extent, but I do not believe that it would be sufficient to entirely check the spread of hydrophobia. I maintain that people who will not take care of their pets have no business to keep them. Many people who now possess dogs, but who take no care whatever of them, will, I have no doubt, pay the proposed tax and continue to keep them, without being in any way bound to take more care of them than they do at present. Such dogs with the license or collar will be as dangerous as they are now without it. The collar or license will only show that somebody owns the dog, but it will be no guarantee that the animal is well cared for, and is not, therefore, likely to develope rabies. Whereas if the dog were muzzled as is the case now in England, it would, besides indicating that it is the property of somebody or other, render it harmless to the neighbourhood. I have, of course, every right to keep any number of dogs, whether they be "mongrel puppy, whelp or hound," or for the matter of that pariahs or "curs of low degree," but I have no right to let any of them loose at my neighbour. It is no uncommon thing in the native town to have a contemptible looking pye dog suddenly emerge from a house and run at your horse's hoofs and very often cause serious accidents. It is an equally common thing for a quiet old gentleman, or even a lady or child out for the morning constitutional, to be suddenly attacked by a strapping bull-dog, rushing out of a compound or running from the opposite direction in front of a master who may be carelessly strolling on foot or whirling along an horseback. You may or you may not be bitten, but you are certainly startled, and the shock to nervous people can be better imagined than described. It is a well-known fact that the most respectable looking dogs and even the most harmless looking poodles and lap-dogs sometimes go mad, like the famous dog at Islington which the Post has immortalized by an epitaph, and the uniform one of the muzzle would be a certain safeguard against hydrophobia being propagated. Some people, from sentimental and sometimes from less creditable motives, will refuse to admit that their canine pet has developed symptoms of rabies. If the animal were destroyed in time much trouble and misery would be saved, but some owners would rather see their neighbour suffer than destroy their dog. Some years ago hydrophobia was imported into Hongkong, and did much harm because the owner of some fox hounds refused to destroy them though he was aware that some of the pack had on the outward voyage shown signs of rabies. The hounds were sold to several people in the town, and the fell disease broke out with great virulence all round.

I am aware of the case you refer to in your issue of to-day, in which an English gentleman at Bandora about last year destroyed several of his valuable dogs in order to save the chance of any of them going mad and doing harm to his servants or neighbours. I was present at the time, and I have never ceased to admire his decision on that occasion. Some of the animals were lovely little beauties, and there was nothing against either of them save a bare suspicion in his mind, that they had come into contact with some other animals that had gone mad; yet he did not wait to see whether they developed signs of the dread malady. If he had sent them to Bennett's, the next day was a Saturday, they would certainly have fetched good prices at the weekly auction sale, but his sense of duty to his fellow-men required that he should destroy his pets, and he shot them one by one. It cost him a pang to lay low the faithful creatures, which he would not have parted with for any price. But such instances are rare. He had more regard for other's safety than for his own feelings and his pocket. There is a resident of Bandora who is very fond of dogs, but who allows this fondness to interfere with other people's nerves and feelings most doggedly, when he rides out or drives about his four or five dogs are let loose on the road, and they run about and chase each other and attack other dogs, and even men and horses in a manner which is, to say the least, not very creditable to his sense of humanity. If all these dogs were muzzled there would be no cause for fear or complaint. When the muzzle was first insisted upon in England, some opposition was offered to it, but you will see from a reference to the "Animal World" that this opposition soon collapsed and now every owner of a dog, *whatever its size*, willingly muzzles it whenever it is taken, or allowed to, go out of doors. This ensures the safety of the public, and at the same time prevents the canine pets being ill-treated by people who do not fancy them. If such a measure is necessary in England, it is much more so in the hot climate of Bombay, where rabies is more likely to develope itself and where no M. Pasteur is easily accessible. The muzzle will have all the advantages of the licensed collar in order to enable the police to distinguish between the intuitional minority in this presidency of the dog that has an owner, and the not inconsiderable majority of ownerless dogs *alias* pariahs. It will have the additional advantages, no mean ones of ensuring the safety of the public and the safety of the animals themselves from the bites of a rabid member of the species domesticated or otherwise. Moreover, it would prevent domesticated dogs from feeding on offal and garbage, as they are sometimes known to insist on doing, in spite of all an owner's care. The rigorous enforcement of the use of the muzzle and the destruction of all stray dogs without it, will, I am sure, soon stamp out hydrophobia, and be all the better in every way for our

Sept. 23. CANINE PETS.

NEW ARMY RANK.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I suppose you keep Generals of various sorts in your office to answer questions on military matters; so will you kindly ask the Artillery on how many stripes a "Corporal" of Artillery should wear? Acting Bombadier used to get one, Bombadier two, and Sergeant three, but as the new rank of "Corporal" comes in between Bombardier and Sergeant (according to B. V. A Battery orders of 19th Sept.) we are a little in doubt whether he should wear two-and-a-half, or two made extra large or three made double small.—Yours, &c.,

ACTION RIGHT.

P.S.—Has it anything to do with the Jubilee?

Calabar, Sept. 24.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 23rd September, 1887.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 6 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·847
Temperature of the Air	79·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer	75·2
Dew Point	73·4
Relative humidity of Air	80·9
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	1·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	81·3
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	74·1
General Directions of Wind*	NW. E, ESE, NW.	WNW. NW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	210
Fall of Rain	0·00
Total fall during month	17·96
" " year	90·71
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 24th Sept.	0·00

* From midnight to midnight.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in you rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poo sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste. It produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere, at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London

THE POONA HORSE SHOW.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 23.

THE Poona Horse Show was brought to a close in the same unceremonious way in which it was opened. H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught and Lord and Lady Reay were present yesterday. To-day's proceedings were more interesting than important. The prize winners of some of the fancy classes were exhibited and there was a competition in some of the others. The hunters' class, for instance, had been adjudicated on in the morning, and the horses were shown off this evening; being taken over the wall ditch and hurdles by their owners. In this class, which was No. 5 ten owners entered, and the prize fell to Mr. J. L. Symons' Albatros. Ridden by Mr. Cecil Gray this chestnut mare took wall ditch and fence in beautiful style and with the greatest ease. Captain Hanwell won the second prize on Fergusson, owned by Lieutenant L de Berry Fergusson, seemed to have contracted the bad habit of rushing at the obstacles. The third prize was awarded to Mr. Payne's Castor. Snowball, belonging to Mrs. E. Wilkins was the only prize winner in the pony Hunter class. In showing him off Captain Phayre failed to do the ditch and twice came down. The beast went too slow and rose within a foot or two of the fence. Captain Phayre was none the worse for his accidents. Logic, ridden very well by Miss Stannard, took the first prize in the Ladies' Horse class, and Mr. Tobin's Golden Queen was given honours in the Hack class. In Class 10, that for pairs of horses in harness H. R. H's beautiful new Zealand mares, which probably cannot be matched in India, were first. Dr. Gaye drove the pretty pair round the paddock and gave us all an ample opportunity to admire them. In the four-in-hands Lord Reay's team and that of Nawab Munir-ul-Moolk were the only entries. The latter, four splendid greys won the award. The tandems were very good, Mr. Baggallay's black pair took the honours.

It was getting dark when the prizes were given away by His Excellency.

The following are the prize lists in the fancy classes, which were the least important, but the most attractive.

CLASS I.

Arab Horses suitable as stallions.

No prize awarded.

CLASS II.

Galloways and Ponies of any breed, suitable as stallions.

Rs. 50 and 25.

Major Beaver's b a p Kildare	1
Mr Pottinger's c a p Gatling	2
Mrs Anderson's g a p Silvio	3

CLASS III.

English and Colonial Mares in foal or with foal at foot

No 1st prize was given, there being only two entries

The 2nd prize of Rs. 75 was awarded to

Sir J Jeejibhoy's b w g Baromas	2

CLASS IV.

Horses and Mares Chargers.

Rs. 75 and 50.

Mr C A Radcliffe's b k w g	1
Major Burridge's (R A) b w g	2

CLASS V.

Horses and Mares over 14-2 Hunters.

Rs. 75. Rs. 40 and 10.

J L Symons' c w g Albatross	1
Mr G J L de Berry's (R A) c w g Fergusson	2
Mr A T Payne's c w g Castor	3

CLASS VI.

Horses and Mares over 14-2 Hunters.

No prize awarded.

CLASS VII.

Ponies not exceeding 13-2 Hunters.

Only one prize awarded.

Rs. 75.

Mrs E Wilkins' g c b Snowball	1

CLASS VIII.

Horses and Mares Hacks.

Rs. 50.

One prize was given.

Mr P Tobin's b a p Golden Days	1

CLASS IX.

Horses and Mares—Ladies' Horses constantly ridden as such.

Rs. 50 and 30.

Mr L R Forest's b w g Logic	1
Mr A Phayre's g a h Randolph	2

CLASS X.

Pairs of Horses in Harness.

Rs. 75 and 40.

Lieut-Col Becher's black New Zealand mares	1
Major James' b a h Rajah, b a h Dirvish	2

Dr. Gray's pair of Chesnut Arabs were placed second, but being a Judge, he was disqualified from competing.

CLASS XI.

Single Horses in Harness.

Rs. 50.

Dr Young's b m e m Countess Daphne	1
Mr Hanwell's b u h Reserved Highly commended.	

CLASS XII.

Teams.

Rs. 100 and 50.

Nawab Muneer-ul-Mulk's grey team	1
Mr A Phayre's bay team	2

CLASS XIII.

Tandems.

Rs. 75 and 40.

H C Baggallay's black pair	1

The second prize of Rs. 40 was divided between Messrs. Mitchell and Warden.

CLASS XIV.

Pairs of Ponies in Harness.

Rs. 50 and 30.

Mrs Wooldridges's bay pair	1
Mrs Anderson's grey pair	2

THE lighting on the Madras Railway, both in trains and stations, which now forms no small item of expenditure, is at present engaging attention: and economy and improvement have already been introduced. The consumption of oil at each station and by each train has been overhauled, with the result that a saving of from four to five thousand pounds per annum has been effected. The costly repairing of lamps has attracted attention, and a committee is to investigate the matter, in view to the work being carried out, if possible, departmentally and at a smaller figure, instead of, as at present, under an expensive contract system. The lighting of the Central Station, which, it is reported, now costs Rs. 600, is to be carried out experimentally by the Company itself, it having been alleged that the same could be done at the almost incredible cost of Rs. 50 per mensem. Apart from these economical measures, improvements have also been introduced. The signal lamps, slides, &c., have been improved upon, and an improved sample signal lamp sent to England as a guide in the manufacture of all future supplies. And last, but not least, the fittings of the roof lamps—now all soldered and thus necessitating heavy expenditure in fitting new globes when a breakage occurs, are to be done away with, and the soldering substituted by strong springs, which will enable refitting of a fresh globe quite easy.

IT is understood that that part of the Rajputana line where the recent accident occurred is not properly fenced. "If this is the case," remarks an up-country paper, "it is a lamentable illustration of the urgent need for legislation in this direction and for the incorporation in the new Railway Act of a stringent clause requiring that all our railways shall be efficiently fenced and the fencing periodically inspected. Had the accident happened to the mail instead of to the goods train, the loss of life would have been appalling, for, with the depth of water under the bridge, there could have been no escape from the passenger carriages. The travelling public are but little aware of the constant danger which attends trains on unfenced lines, and of the anxiety and serious responsibility which rests on the administration of such railways."

THE CREMATION OF HINDUS.

THE following is the opinion of Colonel Merewether on this subject :—

With reference to questions 1, 2 and 3 it will, of course, be of the greatest importance to make no demand for separate accommodation for different castes, which is not absolutely necessary.

There can be no comparison between the most dangerous and revolting practice of burying, which leaves the body to putrify and poison the earth, air and water, during the many years of decay, and cremation, which destroys instantly all infectious quality in the body submitted to the process, and effectually prevents the possibility of other injury to the living from the remains at any future time.

This being so, it is, independently of all considerations of financial economy, of avoiding the alienation of land from other purposes, &c., most desirable to encourage cremation as much as possible. The smaller the amount of crematory accommodation which can in each locality be made to suffice for the requirements of all sections of the community who burn their dead the less will be the cost of such accommodation, and the greater will be the probability of being able to increase the number of localities in which crematories can be provided, and the shorter will be the distances to which bodies will have to be carried for cremation. In the ordinary process of open air burning the gases which are given off are noxious and may do harm to the neighbourhood. Moreover, the odours resulting from the operation are very offensive. In the crematory, though, the noxious gases are entirely consumed and are not permitted to pass into the open air, so can do no harm, while the process is inoffensive. Under these circumstances there can be no objection to the erection of a crematory wherever the situation would be most convenient for those using it, and, as little land is required, there might be many crematories if the cost of construction is not great. Sir Henry Thompson, in a paper in which he very strongly advocates cremation, writes—"Not even a tall chimney is necessary, which might be pointed at as that which marked the site where cremation is performed: a small jet of steam quickening the draught of a low chimney is all that is requisite." With regard to the possibility of persons objecting to a crematory chamber in which a body belonging to a lower caste had been burnt, nothing could possibly be cleaner than such a chamber, the intense heat being a most perfect purifier.

With reference to question No. 4 if the "Gorini" system of crematory be adopted there will, I think, be no difficulty in providing for the relatives of the deceased beginning the burning of the body with fire brought by them. After giving a sketch of the "Gorini" crematory, Colonel Merewether goes on to say:—The "Gorini" crematory is the most approved in Italy. It is in use at Milan, Lodi, Cremona, Varese, and Rome; and also at Woking, near London, and Paris, where there are four of them. It can be used with the poorest wood fuel.

Questions Nos. 5 and 6. With a crematory no pile is necessary. There would, I should think, be no difficulty in providing for the performance of any religious ceremonies which may be necessary.

Questions Nos. 7, 8, 9 and 10. With the "Gorini" crematory there would, I imagine, be no difficulty as to providing for the dead bodies and the ashes after cremation being touched only by caste people of the deceased.

The body might be introduced into the crematory chamber. The ashes, which are pure white, drop in to a tray placed immediately beneath the dead body, and when the chamber has somewhat cooled down the tray is withdrawn and the ashes reverently deposited in a suitable receptacle. The removal of the tray and the depositing of the ashes might be effected by the caste people of the deceased alone.

Question No. 11. It would be very much easier for the nearest relatives to see the dead body burnt to ashes before they leave the crematory than according to the present practice of burning in the open air, the time required being so very much less, and this even when the open air burning is performed under favourable circumstances of weather. When it has to be done in heavy rain, as must be the case so very often in Bombay, the immense advantage of the crematory in this respect must be still more marked.

Question No. 12. At Woking the fire is chiefly composed of wood faggots, with a sprinkling of anthracite coal; but the furnace is sufficiently spacious to produce the necessary heat by means of wood fuel only if found requisite.

Question No. 13. There would, I imagine, be no objection to employing a particular caste of people to clean the place should religious considerations render this desirable.

Question No. 14. The chamber in which the body is burnt must be closed.

Question No. 15. I believe that the dead bodies of children up to about one year old are generally buried by Hindus. It is most desirable to avoid burial as much as possible, and there can be no reason which can stand examination why children should not be burnt. Surely, innocent children have a strong claim to have their bodies saved from polluting for years the earth, air and water around them.

Question No. 16. These are the very bodies which, above all others, should be burnt. This is what Sir Spencer Wells says on the subject, in a paper on Cremation, after describing the results of certain researches of Darwin and Pasteur :—

"Pasteur suggests that, in cemeteries, it is very possible that germs capable of propagating specific diseases of different kinds quite harmless to the earth-worm may be carried to the surface of the soil ready to cause disease in the proper animals. The practical inferences in favour of cremation are so strong that, in Pasteur's words, they need not be enforced."

"Mr. Haden's arrangement that as a body, after cofinless burial, decays away in about six years, we may bury again in the same ground with no other effect than to increase its substance and to raise its surface, surely strikes at the root of all sentiment of reverence or affection for the dead, and with what hazard to the living, the recent researches of Pasteur are amply sufficient to prove. In addition to the dangers from simple putrefaction, polluting earth, air and water, we have to consider the dissemination of the germs of specific contagious diseases. Liquid animal matter oozing from putrifying corpses in a churchyard may possibly be so purified by the oxidising power of a few feet of earth as to be bright, clear and inoffensive to any of our senses; but water, which is neither cloudy nor stinking, but rather enticing and popular, like the water of the broad street pump in 1874, has carried cholera to those who drank it. How often typhoid fever has been caused in the same manner, who can tell."

"Decomposing human remains, to pollute earth, air and water as to diminish the general health and average duration of the life of our people."

Question No. 17. I understand that the only Hindus in Bombay who object to burn their dead are the Lingayets and the Sunyassis, and the number of their deaths must be very small. The number of Lingayets in Bombay in 1881 was 1,167 only. Sunyassis were apparently not shown separately in the census returns.

Question No. 18. Subject referred to above in answer to No. 4.

BENGAL.

GAZETTE NOTIFICATIONS.—The following notifications are Gazetted:—Mr. H. Luson, Officiating Joint Magistrate, Muzafarpur, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under section 4 of Act VII, B.C. of 1880, in that district. Mr. E. G. Colvin, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the first grade of Joint-Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, and is posted to the Sudder station of the Darjeeling district. The services of Mr. H. A. D. Phillips, Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India in the Legislative Department. Mr. H. W. C. Carnduff, Officiating Joint-Magistrate, is appointed to act as Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. H. A. D. Phillips. Mr. E. G. Glazier, Magistrate, Mymensingh, is appointed to act as Magistrate of Pubna, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. C. H. Vowell, Mr. R. C. Dutt, Officiating Magistrate, Pubna, is appointed to act as Magistrate of Mymensingh. Mr. C. R. Marriott, Assistant Magistrate, is appointed to act until further orders, in the first grade of Joint-Magistrates, and is posted to the Sudder station of the Patna district. Mr. J. Patch, District Superintendent of Police, Kattak, is appointed to have temporary charge of the Gurjhat Mehals Police in addition to his own duties, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. G. A. Patton.

CEYLON.

ATTEMPT TO ARREST AN ABSCONDING DEBTOR.—Some commotion was created in the Fiscal's Office, Colombo, On Wednesday week, by the attempts of a proctor's clerk from Kandy to arrest the person of a debtor who embarked on board the Bayern. Armed with a writ from the District Judge of Kandy, at the instance of Messrs. Walker & Greig, the proctor's clerk reached Colombo in hot haste on Monday evening. It was too late to arrest the defendant even if he had been within reach. On the following morning the necessary endorsement was made by the District Judge of

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE PROPOSED DOG-TAX.

THE *Jame Jamshed* is surprised that the English dailies should welcome the proposal to levy a dog-tax of Rs. 2 per annum in this Presidency. It would be all very well for well-to-do native and European owners of dogs to pay the tax; but it would fall very heavily on many poor natives in the country who keep these useful animals to guard their homes and fields. There is no doubt that mangy curs loafing about the town are at all times a nuisance, and sometimes a very dangerous nuisance. In Salsette especially their number has grown and multiplied enormously, and many of the tribe find, according to the writer, an attractive pasture ground in the vicinity of the Bandora slaughterhouse. But while fully admitting the evils of the existence of these pariahs, the *Jame* does not think the proposed tax would supply complete remedy. Rather than levy a contribution which was likely to compel poor natives to part with their pets, the paper thinks that the object in view would be more effectually served by requiring all owners of dogs to muzzle their animals; and impounding all those that were not provided with this protection.

Our contemporary of the *Bombay Gazette* appears to favour the proposal of the levy of a tax of two rupees on each dog-holder, and cites as an authority what the Health Department in England is doing in the matter. But we may take the liberty to assure our contemporary that what may suit the tastes and circumstances of England does not always suit us. In England an Arms Act has not disarmed a whole people so as to force them to look to other means for their safety, nor are there such ferocious beasts of prey as the tiger, the lion, the leopard, the wolf and a number of others to prowl about villages and towns for their prey. The possession of arms therefore and the absence of the beasts of prey may make the merciless slaughter of a most faithful animal possible in England, but we are quite differently situated. Moreover, both the *Gazette* and the Inspector-General of Police seem to have failed to make out a case; either of them simply points to the number of dogs killed, but they ought to give the public the number of the cases of hydrophobia, of rabies, and their proportion to the general population before they can have a right to come before the public with a ready-made scheme of taxation in their pockets. Our contemporary cannot be unaware of the number of human beings and cattle killed every year by beasts of prey, but he has not the courage to advocate the free grant of arms under the circumstances to village and town populations. But that is perhaps forbidden ground to our contemporary; as to dog slaughter, that may be easily done and with silver to line either Government or Municipal pockets, as the case may be. —*Native Opinion.*

A dog-tax, in the shape proposed by Colonel Wise, will be looked upon by the native communities as an ingenious way of raising the wind. We have not been satisfied that it will answer the object in view, that of distinguishing harmless dogs from those that are dangerous. Are the police to destroy all animals that do not wear collars and whose owners do not pay, or are not able to pay, the tax of two rupees a year? Has a two-rupee collar the wonderful property of ensuring immunity from rabies? Will not a two-anna collar do as well, if the main object be to distinguish unowned dogs from those that are owned? Poisoning healthy animals of the former class is but an imaginary safeguard—inhuman, ineffectual, and unscientific in this age of scientific success.—*Indian Spectator.*

CHARITY.

According to the *Rast Goftar*, there is a movement on foot to provide free lodgings to the Parsee students of the Poona College of Science. A large contribution is expected from Sir D. M. Petit.

It is also stated that the Dosa Oswul Banya caste has raised a large fund for the purpose of assisting the poor and the helpless of their caste. At a meeting of the people held on Thursday last, Rs. 34,000 were contributed towards the fund by the Widows of Keswvji Naik and Ratansey Damji, Rs. 5,000 by the widow of Tejpal Bhojraj, Rs. 2,500 by Parbat Ladha, and a like amount by Heerjee Oakerda. Thus the total amount collected on the spot is Rs. 44,000; and it is resolved that, for the purpose of defraying all current expenses, every member of the caste should pay a rupee annually towards the fund.

THE TYRANNY OF AYAHS.

Commenting upon the case of the Goanese wet nurse who was fined Rs. 5 by Mr. Ryan for suddenly deserting her master's child, the *Jame Jamshed* says the Magistrate has earned the gratitude of the public by his conviction of the woman. According to this journal, many Parsee families employ these nurses from necessity, and many more from a mere love of ostentation, and the demand which has thus arisen for their services, not only enables these *ayahs* to dictate their own terms, but also to leave their situations abruptly sometimes to the great injury of the infants committed to their care. The *Jame* believes that the penalty inflicted upon the nurse in the present case would teach a salutary lesson to this class of domestics.

FIGHTING SOCIAL REFORM.

At a recent meeting held in town, for the ostensible object of opposing scientific cremation, it was resolved, we understand, to raise a fund, of no less than rupees four lakhs, to fight proposals for social reform, all and sundry, made by Government or otherwise, also to compel the British Courts in India to administer the law as interpreted by certain Hindu gentlemen. We cannot justly object to such a movement; it is a petition of old tactics. But the pity of it is that Government look up to the promoters of such movements as exponents of popular opinion and as agents of social reformation in the country! Social reform, suggesting justice and equality as between the sexes and the castes, would be the death knell of vested interests. How can the priests and the priest-ridden classes ever tolerate reform? Four lakhs or forty lakhs, however, cannot stifle the voice of Truth.—*Indian Spectator.*

THE VACANCY IN THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Dame rumour puts forth the Chief of Dunawada as the probable successor to a vacancy in our Legislative Council. The chief is young and is said to be worth a trial as law-making, but where many a man of promise has failed, a mere chief from Kathiawad, however great his laurels as an administrator, may not do well to legislate for a people whose wants and needs he may not know nor appreciates. There being a vacancy we would venture to propose the appointment of Rao Bahadur Krishnaji Laxuman Nulkar who has done good service to Government so as to deserve the honour. But it is to be remembered that in the absence of a qualified Sindi alone an outsider may be nominated, and in that case we should like to see Mr. Nulkar at the Council board. Lord Reay has been invariably happy in his selections, and we have no doubt his fresh nomination will also meet with general approval. Lord Ripon and in his wake up Lord Dufferin asked the British Indian Association of Calcutta to appoint their own member to the Supreme Legislative Council. Cannot Lord Reay follow up the precedent and ask either the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha or the Bombay Presidency Association to appoint a member to the Council under the elective franchise? We are persuaded to think that such a step will not be *ultra vires*, and may sow the seed of the future elective growth which we have been so persistently demanding. We hope his Lordship will break through the stereotyped routine and lay down a precedent for his successors to thoroughly work out and improve upon.—*Native Opinion.*

MADRAS.

AN APPEAL CASE.—An appeal was heard by their Lordships the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Kernan, of Madras yesterday week, against an order of the Subordinate Judge at Ootacamund refusing to declare the appellant an insolvent. The appellant was the widow of the late Mr. Newman, late proprietor of "Longwood" Hotel at Ootacamund. The Hotel, having become a losing concern, was given up in September 1885. The appellant was sued in 1886 by one of her creditors, and, in the course of the proceedings in execution of the decree obtained against her in that suit, she applied to be declared an insolvent. Another creditor, one Gool Mahomed, was the only creditor who made any serious opposition to the application. Mr. R. B. Michell, Barrister-at-law, appeared for the appellant, and Mr. M. Subramaniam, Barrister-at-Law, and M. J. G. Smith, Barrister-at-law, for the respondents. For the appellant it was urged that the Sub-Judge had found all the main facts in favor of the appellant, and that as to the few small items of property as to which he expressed himself not satisfied that the appellant had not removed or disposed of them, there was no proof that she had done so since the institution of the suit against her, and that the evidence of the witnesses who deposed that the appellant had removed articles while the insolvency proceedings were in progress was utterly unworthy of belief, they being all servants of the opposing creditor, admittedly set by him to watch as spies; that the Sub-Judge had not taken any notice of the supplemental schedule filed by the appellant, in which articles of the kind referred to by the Sub-Judge were set forth; and that the judgment of the Court below was based on suppositions and not on facts, so far as it was adverse to the appellant. Their Lordships reversed the order of the Subordinate Court and remitted the case for fresh investigation, with directions to take into consideration the supplemental schedule of the appellant.—*Times.*

A MURDER IN PERAMBORE.—About half past 4 o'clock on Tuesday evening considerable excitement prevailed in the Sepoy Lines of the 3rd Regiment, Madras Infantry, in Perambore, in consequence of a murder having been committed there. Sepoy Jagannaiokulu of that Regiment returned home at about half past four and observed a man quitting his house. It is alleged that he attempted to stop the stranger, but failed to do so. Thereupon the sepoy became exasperated, and suspected his wife. He rushed into the house, seized her and with a dah cut her throat very severely, almost severing the head from the body. She died almost immediately. The sepoy was at once arrested, and the Police were soon on the scene. A report having been made to the Coronor of Madras, Mr. Norton held an inquest this morning at the Lines, on the body of the deceased. Only two witnesses were examined, viz., the Orderly Havildar, and the Jemadar of the company to which the prisoner belonged. They merely spoke to having been sent for, and on going into the room to having seen the woman lying on the floor dead, with her throat cut. These witnesses questioned the prisoner as to how the woman had come by her death, and to each of them the prisoner had said that he had done it. The Jemadar further said in his evidence this morning, that from the 18th instant he had noticed that the prisoner appeared to behave very strangely. He had had the prisoner sent to the Hospital and put under treatment, as he thought that the prisoner was not of sound mind. Neither of the witnesses could give any reason for the prisoner having murdered his wife.—*Mail.*

DERAILMENT OF THE BANGALORE TRAIN.—The ordinary mail train from Bangalore, which was due at the Central Station, in Madras, at 7 o'clock on Thursday, did not arrive till 10 minutes to 10 o'clock, in consequence of an accident. The train went all safe as far as Kuppum Station, (22 miles from Jollarpett on the Bangalore side) but shortly after passing that station the engine derailed, four of the wheels getting off the line. Considerable difficulty was experienced in obtaining assistance, as no coolies were to be had. This caused a delay of nearly four hours. The accident happened about 11-30 p. m., and the train was not able to proceed on its way before half past 3 o'clock. A portion of this lost time was made up after passing Jollarpett, and the train arrived in Madras two hours and fifty minutes late.—*Mail.*

THE DEATH OF THE EX-KING OF OUDH.

In announcing the death of the ex-King of Oudh at Calcutta, on Wednesday morning, the *Englishman* says:—

He passed away without those of his attendants who were about him being aware of the fact, and was said to have been in full possession of his senses within a few minutes of his breathing his last. His remains lay in state yesterday in the Sultanat Khana, one of the numerous palaces in the grounds allotted for his residence, which stands on the banks of the river almost facing the Botanical Gardens. His late Majesty, it is said, died of a complication of diseases; his heart and lungs were effected, and he was also suffering from an ulcerated leg, or tukees. He was born on the 30th July 1822, and has not left no legitimate issue, though he leaves behind him his two Queens or legitimate wives, and some twenty illegitimate sons and eighteen daughters. Immediately on his deceased being made known, Colonel Prideaux, the Agent in charge of the ex-King and his affairs, Mr. Barnard, the Deputy Commissioner of Police, and Mr. Hill, the Superintendent of Police of division, with a large force of police, arrived at the Palace, and precautions were at once taken to guard the grounds and belongings. The river police patrol boats were also stationed on the river side, and as far as can be learnt no disturbance of any kind has taken place.

The gates leading to the grounds were all guarded, and admission was only allowed to those who had any business within its precints. The late King was interred last night in a grave specially prepared for him in an Emabarra close to the palace, which he had built some four or five years ago for the celebration of the Mohurrum festival. This step was taken by Prince Jehan Kadir Bahadur, his son-in-law, in consultation with the High Priest, Shumsool-Ullema, Mufti Syed Mohamed Abbas Saheb.

The corpse lay in state, till the funeral, in the Sultanat Khana, the Chief mourners being the children of the late King Nawab Khas Mehal, Nawab Aktash Mehai, and Nawab Khakan Mehals and his chief Begums. These and other Mehals immediately arrived at the Sultanat Khana, and throughout the day a number of others from the adjacent palaces also paid their last respects to the remains. Prior to interment the corpse was wrapped in pieces of cloth, sent from Karbela some three feet square, on which the whole of the Koran had been inscribed by hand. All the ceremonies were directed by Prince Jehan Kader, the only one of his ex-Majesty's male relatives who was permitted to reside within the precincts of the grounds. Yesterday the whole place wore an almost deserted look. The few retainers who were about looked dejected, and here and there a few females were weeping and bemoaning their fate. Mateabruz proper, the colony supported almost entirely by the late King and his favourites, was unusually quiet and lacked the busy aspect which it usually wears.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Schooner Paula, Captain P L Bruijman, arrived in Bombay yesterday morning from Port Loaise (Sept, 1) laden with a cargo of sugar.

THE Asiatic S N Co's steamer Kohinur, 1,935 tons, Captain J Bullock, sailed yesterday for Coast, ports and Calcutta with a general cargo and fifty six passengers on board.

THE steamer Europa, 1,493 tons, Captain R Jones arrived in the Bombay harbour on Saturday last with a general cargo and the following passengers on board from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 20th ultimo:—Mr. Martin, Dr. Richardson, Mr. Norman and eleven deck.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.
24TH SEPTEMBER, 1887.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Rhads.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Nedjed	..	J. M. Reid.....	A	R. Framjee.
,, Australia ...	1891	W J Nantes	B	P & O Co.
,, Persia	2317	R. Hutchinson...	B	W. & A. Graham & Co.
,, Draco	1911	J. Douglas.....	G	F. Muir & Co.
,, Clan Forbes	1591	S. Beer.....	G	F. Muir & Co.
,, Banglore	1309	J. Baldwin	L	Hajee Cassum Joosub.
,, Eachbourne	1509	J. Watson	N	Beyts Craig & Co
,, Merton Hall	2056	C. Barnes	O	F. Bezzoni.
,, Etolia	2014	Gill	P	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Niagara	1738	B. Cottier	Q	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Dragoman...	1839	J. B. Rose	Ibis	K. Nixon & Co.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
24	Paula (schooner)...	Bruijmann ..	Port Louis, Sept 1.
25	Europa (s)	Jones	Liverpool, Aug. 20.
25	Hampstead (s).....	Jones	Middlesbro', Aug. 22

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
24	Fatch Islam (brig)	Nakoda	Demaun.
	Kohinur (s)	Bullock	Coast and Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

Sept. ARRIVALS.

20	Lalpoora s	Jones	Singapore, Sept 1.
	Busheer	Icely	Rangoon, Sept 12.
	Shahzada	Budd	Moulmein, Sept 13.
21	Governor s	Valiant	Liverpool, Aug. 20.
	Clan Macgregor s.	Palmer	Liverpool, Aug. 7.

DEPARTURE.

Sept. 20.—Steamer Goa.
Sept. 21.—Steamers Yeoman and Tanais.

MADRAS.

Sept. ARRIVALS.

19	Clan Fraser s	.....	Melbourne.
	Nepaul s	.....	Calcutta.
	Ethiopia s	.....	Calcutta.
	Bancoora s	.....	Melbourne.
	Duke of Sutherland s.	.....	Calcutta.
20	Tibre s	.....	Colombo.
21	Sirdhana s	.....	Negapatam.
22	Scindia s	.....	Rangoon.
	Camoria s	.....	Singapore.

Sept. DEPARTURES.

16	Armathwaite s	Coconada.
	Narenta s	Colombo.
17	Hajeen s	Marseilles.
	Nurjehan	Bombay.
18	Clan Macgregor s.....	Calcutta.
	Delhi s	Guan.
20	Nepaul s	London.
	Tibre s	Calcutta.
	Duke of Sutherland s.	London.
	Ethiopia s	Bombay.

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MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—September 23.

Heathcote, Brig-Genl, Bo., Staff Corps, Offg duty, from Deolali.
Rogers, Lt., Bo., Yorkshire, L.I., to join Deolali Depot, for duty, from Karachi.

DEPARTURE.—September 24.

Ricardo, Capt., Bo. R.A., on leave.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut-Col. The Hon. L. H. Bayley, Commandant, B.V.R.C.

Bombay, September 26th, 1887.

1. There will be a Council meeting on Thursday next, the 29th instant, at Quartermaster Soundy's, to make the preliminary arrangements for the next Rifle Association meeting, at 5-30 p.m.

2. There will be drill at Head-quarters, on Wednesday, the 28th instant, from 9 to 10 p.m. Manual Firing and Bayonet Exercises for trained Volunteers, Squad drill for Recruits.

By Order,
(Sd.) EUST. FERRERS NICHOLSON, Capt.,
Officiating Adjutant, B.V.R. Corps.

BATTERY ORDERS.

By MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, Commanding. Bo. Vol. Arty.

Bombay, September 26th, 1887.

Parades for the current week.

1. There will be Gun Drill every morning at 6-30 a.m., and every evening at 5-30 p.m., in the Arsenal Compound.

2. On Saturday, 1st October, there will be a general parade of the Battery, which will be attended by the Officer Commanding the R. A. in the district. Fall in at the Town Hall, at 4-45 p.m., sharp. Forage Caps to be worn with the uniform.

3. On Wednesday morning, 28th September, at 6-30 a.m., there will be a general parade of the Battery in rear of the Town Hall. Members are requested to attend this parade as a preparation for Saturday's parade.

4. The range at Colaba will be open for Carbine practice on Wednesday, from 4 p.m., until dark.

5. Under orders from the Brigadier, General Commanding the District, Sub-Lieutenant H. C. Blaker, Calcutta, Naval Artillery Volunteers is temporarily attached to the Battery for Drill purposes.

6. The ammunition available for practice having been expended, further ammunition for pactice will be charged for at Re. 1-8 per 100 rounds.

7. The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the Battery.
No. 83, Gunner Paul Kayser.
No. 84, Gunner J. Blackhall.

By Order,
G.W. ROUGHTON, MAJOR,
Commandant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 24.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Merton Hall (s), 2,500 cwts myrabolums, Ritchie Stewart and Co; 1,200 cwts meal bones N Essa; 250 cwts coir yarn, J Lalljee; 153 bales cotton, The Bo. Co, Ld; 1,000 cwts myrabolums, Tyabjee and Co; 780 cwts Myrabolams Framjee Sands and Co.
Etolia (s), 56 bales cotton waste, J. Magji; 57 bales wool, P. Jamrai, 215 bales cotton, dropping G. Nensey; 110 bales wool, D. Harjeewan; 600 cwts myrabolums, H. Gokuldass.

FOR LONDON.

Karbella (s), 175 cwts wheat flour, The Rl Flour Mills; 19 bales hides and skins, P Damji; 265 cwts gum, D Ramji; 37 cwts gum, A Mowji.

FOR ANTWERP.

Draco (s), 300 bales cotton waste, Punnett and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Niagra (s), 2,000 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Etolia (s), 175 bags wheat flour, The Royal flour Mills; 1,200 cwts Zanzibar copra, C C Jassawalla.
Persia (s), 810 cwts zanzibar copra, C C Jassawalla.
Merton Hall (s), 1,500 cwts gingelly seed, Lang. Moir and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Singapore (s), 100 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 5,000 cwts groundnuts, Volkart Bros; 100 bales cotton, A S Mooldier and Co.

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" 41, Farringdon-road. BITTERS
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"You can make what use you like of this letter, as I feel convinced that had she not had the Bitters, I should be sorrowing over her loss.—Yours faithfully. BITTERS
(Signed) "R. K. HAMILTON." BITTERS
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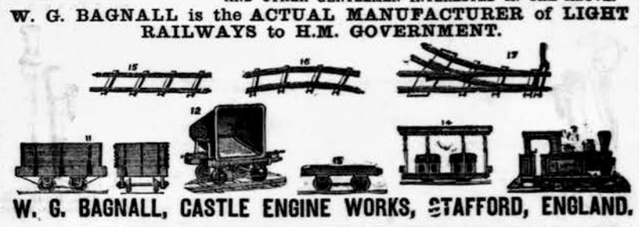

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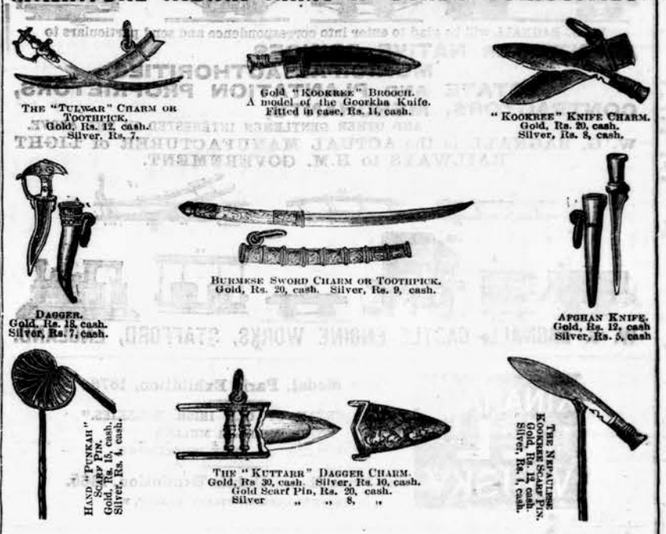

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IN ORDINARY TO

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THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

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HOCKINS IMPROVED PATENT SEIDLITZ POWDER

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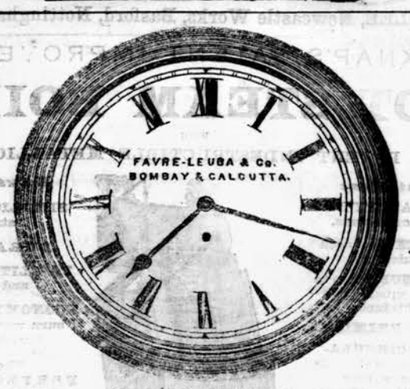

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Iron Full Concert Grand. OVERSTRUNG. A POWERFUL INSTRUMENT. SCALE 7 Octaves, 8 ft. 2 in. long, 5 ft. 1 in. wide. NEW CHECK REPEATING ACTION. SOLID MAHOGANY CASE. Cash Rs. 1,450.
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ON HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM. 12 monthly instalments Rs. 72, each.
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Iron Concert Grand. PATENT CHECK REPEATING ACTION, with new tuning apparatus, sympathetic reverberation, Triplex Scale, Tone sustaining pedal, &c., &c., 9 ft. long, 5 ft. wide. Walnut or Mahogany case. Cash Rs. 2,000.
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Do. do. 24 do. do. " 68 "

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OPPOSITE CLOCK TOWER OPPOSITE NAPIER HOTEL

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SAFETY KEROSINE-OIL 150° F.T. (best quality).

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GLOBE STOPPERED BOTTLES,

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RYLANDS' Valve Bottle, Acme Bottle, and Codd's Bottle ARE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Reduced Prices.

To hold	Valve Bott.	Acme Bott.	Codd's Bott.
5 oz.	22/	16 6	16/
7 "	23/	17 6	17/
10 "	24/	18 6	18/
12 "	25/	19 6	19/
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16 "	26/	20 6	20/

Per gross, net Cash, f.o.b. Cases extra.

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RYLANDS' Patent Wire-bound Boxes are far superior to hoop-iron boxes, which catch and drag against everything they come in contact with. In the Wire-bound Boxes the wire lays in a groove, and is protected from heat and rust. The Wire-bound Boxes are the strongest, lightest, and neatest in the Trade. *Catalogues Free.*

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THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

OVERWHELMING TESTIMONY ACCOMPANIES EVERY BOTTLE PROVING THIS TO BE THE GREATEST MEDICINE EVER DISCOVERED.

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kind, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

It Cures Old Sores
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck
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Cures Blood and Skin Diseases
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As this mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS FROM ALL PARTS. Read the following—

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"It affords me great pleasure to add my testimony to the wonderful effects of your Blood Mixture, which has cured me of a very bad ulcerated foot and ankle. I had four wounds which prevented me following my occupation for four years, during which time I have been to five different infirmaries and under fifteen different doctors. I was at last induced to try your Blood Mixture, and after taking three small bottles I was able to go to work, and by the time I had taken nine or ten bottles I was completely cured. Make whatever use you like of this, for the benefit of other sufferers.—I am, yours respectfully, "JOHN WILLIAMS."

Sold in Bottles 2s. 9d. each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s. each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long standing cases. By ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world.

PROPRIETORS, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, LINCOLN, ENGLAND.
TRADE MARK BLOOD MIXTURE.

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SPLEEN PILLS

Have cured thousands of cases of enlarged Spleen.

Full directions given in wrapper.

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In bottles at Re 1-4 each. Box and packing 2 as.

From MR. E. KITNEY, Dinapore.—"I have always had in mind your wonderful cure of my daughter's illness of the Spleen.—She was, as is well known by many given up as incurable—her complaint being chronic.—When you took her in hand I really had no hopes that she would ever have recovered!—I write this thanking you for restoring her.—I have great confidence in your Spleen Pills and the Essence of Chiretta which I recommend to all as a specific for the diseases for which they are given. You have my permission to give publicity to the above for the good of the public."

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IS A PURELY VEGETABLE REMEDY For INTERNAL and EXTERNAL Use.

PAIN KILLER has never failed when used according to printed directions, and is a sure safe cure for the most excruciating pains.

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